

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER: FORECAST.  
FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)  
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May 17th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 82, p.m. 85; Humidity...84, 78.

May 17th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 60, p.m. 69; Humidity...88, 90.

No. 87:9

號二初月四年子壬

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1912.

大拜禮 號八十月五年英港香

\$36 PER ANNUM  
SINGAPORE COPY 10 CENTS.

## TELEGRAMS.

### DISESTABLISHMENT.

#### HEATED WORDS.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, May 17, 3.25 a.m.  
Received, 3.55 p.m.

The debate on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was notable for a speech by Mr. Lloyd George, replying to an attack by Lord Hugh Cecil.

#### "LIMEHOUSE" METHODS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that Disestablishment without Disendowment would be ridiculous. Property which had been bequeathed to the poor and sick and to education had been annexed mostly by great families, and this was one of the most discreditable records in the history of the country. He was bound to notice one specially offensive case—that in which the Duke of Devonshire had applied by circular for subscriptions to oppose the Bill, accusing the Government of robbery of God.

"Yet," said Mr. Lloyd George, "he knows that the foundations of his fortune are laid deep in sacrilege, in the building of decried shrines and pillaged altars."

#### A "SCENE"

This remark was greeted with Ministerial cheers, and Unionist shouts of "Limehouse."

There then followed a heated passage-at-arms between Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Hugh Cecil.

Eventually the Chancellor of the Exchequer resumed his remarks, saying "Charges of theft against the nation should not be brought by those whose ancestors have robbed the Church, robbed monasteries, altars, almshouses, the poor and the dead. Then they come here, when we are trying to recover part of the pillaged property for the poor, for whom it was originally given, and venture with hands dripping with the fat of sacrilege to accuse us of robbery of God."

#### CRUSHING REPLY.

Mr. Bonar Law contrasted the luke-warmness of the speeches of the English members of the Cabinet with those of the Welsh, especially Mr. Lloyd George's, whose attack on the Duke of Devonshire was the most extraordinary thing ever heard in the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George had done something like it on the platform, but this was the first time he had given them a sample of it on the floor of the House. Could anything be more unfair than to attack a man for what his ancestors did four centuries ago? It was beneath the level of the House of Commons.

### MILITARY AEROPLANES.

#### WAR OFFICE OFFERS.

via Bombay, May 17, 1.55 p.m.  
Received, 6.48 p.m.

The War Office has issued particulars of a military aeroplane competition. The first prize is £4,000, the second £2,000, and the competition is open to makers all over the world. Nine prizes, aggregating £10,500, are confined to British makers.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE NEW CHINA.

#### FRANCHISE QUESTION.

[From Chinese Sources.]

Shanghai, May 17.

The question of granting the franchise to Chinese residents abroad has again been discussed by the National Council, but no decision has been arrived at.

#### LOAN AGREEMENT.

The clause of the Loan Agreement regarding the engagement of a foreign inspector has been altered and an auditor of accounts will be engaged instead. It is reported that the Loan Agreement will be ready for signature tomorrow.

#### MINISTER RESIGNS.

Chiu Ping Kwan has resigned as Minister of the Interior and will probably be replaced by Chung Yuen-ki.

#### TIBET TROUBLE.

The Central Government intends to appoint Wan Chun-yao as High Commissioner to settle the trouble in Tibet.

#### SUGGESTIONS GALORE.

Vice-President Li Yuan-heng has telegraphed to the Central Government at Peking suggesting the centralizing of the Army, the drawing up of a map of the whole Empire for use by the Army, the promotion of education, prolongation of the period of the service of the military and naval officers, and the curtailment of the military and naval expenditure.

#### NATIONAL LOAN.

The Society formed at Nanking for the raising of a national loan has elected Dr. Sun Yat-sen as President, and Wong Hing as Vice-President.

#### OPIMUM SUPPRESSION.

The National Council proposes to enforce the total suppression of the opium trade in January 1913.—"Shan Po."

#### RECOGNITION.

Peking, May 17.

The Diplomatic Body at Peking will, it is reported, send a formal message to the President on the 25th inst., recognising the China Republic provisionally. President Yuan held a Cabinet meeting on the 15th inst., to consider what reply should be sent to the Diplomatic Body in this matter.

#### CHEAP BONDS.

News has reached here that the national bonds issued at Nanking are being sold to foreigners at a low discount.

#### FUNDS AT LAST.

Three million dollars, being the first instalment of the loan to China, has been paid, half in Peking and the other half in Shanghai.

#### DISBANDED TROOPS.

A meeting in connection with the disbandment of the troops has been held at the residence of the President. The result was that the soldiers disbanded are to be given \$20 each; a special allowance will be granted to officers disbanded in recognition of their services; and the old service men will be pensioned off.—"Sai Kai Kung Yek Po."

## TELEGRAMS.

### LOAN TO CHINA.

#### THE AUDITOR.

[Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, May 18, 9.25 a.m.

Received, 10.5 a.m.

The appointment of Mr. Romp, formerly of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, as Auditor under the Loan Agreement is confirmed.

#### FIRST ADVANCE.

Three million taels have been advanced under the Loan, being paid at Shanghai and Peking.

#### CHINESE AUDITOR.

Chen Chin-tao has been appointed Chinese auditor temporarily. He will be more powerful than the Minister of Finance.

### THE FRANCHISE.

#### POSER FOR CHINA.

[Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, May 18, 9.25 a.m.

Received, 10.5 a.m.

The National Council is considering requests for representation of the Overseas Guilds whose members live outside their own provinces.

The general opinion is that representation as regards the Guilds is opposed to the spirit of Republicanism, and is decidedly delicate from an international point of view.

### SIR F. D. LUGARD.

#### FETTERED IN LONDON.

[Our Own Correspondent.]

London, May 17, 10.30 a.m.

Received, 9.25 p.m.

The African Society entertained Sir Frederick Lugard, late Governor of Hongkong, at a banquet held last night.

Sir Clement Lloyd Hill, M.P., who was Superintendent of African Protectorates under the Foreign Office, presided. Sir Matthew Nathan, also a former Governor of Hongkong, the Right Hon. John Burns, General Sir Alfred Gaselee, who commanded the British forces in North China during the Boxer rising, and the Right Hon. Sir George Goldie, an expert on Niger questions, were among those present.

Replying to the toast of his health Sir Frederick Lugard said the most important development of later days was the fact that we were on the threshold of conquering the innovation of railway extension and opening up the world's markets to the products of the tropics.

Mr. John Burns said it was a great satisfaction to know that the pioneering work of the Empire had been done by men of the stamp of Sir George Goldie and Sir Frederick Lugard, men of great ability and absolute incorruptibility.

## WARNING!

It has come to the knowledge of the Proprietor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" that recently, either through ignorance or a spirit of mischief, purchases were made by certain parties from the newsboys employed by the Proprietor of a number of POSTERS or PLACARDS the property of the Proprietor carried by the newsboys in question.

These POSTERS or PLACARDS bore the distinctive feature of being pasted on cardboard and their general appearance and get up were such as to indicate to the veriest tyro the OBJECT the Proprietor had in view in issuing the same, viz. to tersely announce to the PUBLIC the contents of the issue of the paper alluded to in the Posters.

Such being the case, the Proprietor is at a loss to understand what possible object the parties purchasing the Posters had in mind to accomplish other than the deliberate intention to deprive the Proprietor of the fruits of the trouble and expense to which he had gone in issuing such Posters.

Whether the Proprietor has correctly gauged the object of the purchasers or not is a matter of small moment compared with the CONSEQUENCES to the Purchasers which will follow should the acts complained of be repeated.

In this connection it will probably suffice if the Proprietor reminds those concerned that the PRIVATE PROPERTY of an EMPLOYER may not with impunity be purchased from an EMPLOYEE or a SERVANT without the consent of the Employer a principle which (though ignored by the Purchasers of the Posters referred to) was RECOGNISED BY A CHINESE CLERK employed by the Proprietor who, in response to numerous requests made to him to sell same, refused to do so despite the fact of the price offered being raised in varying sums from 10 cents to ONE DOLLAR.

## TELEGRAMS.

### MURDER IN COURT.

#### SENTENCE PASSED.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, May 17, 5.45 p.m.

Received, 18, 7.15 a.m.

Allen, the leader of the gang of bandits who in March last killed the judge and prosecutor in the court-house at Sillawirle, Blue Mountains, on the occasion of the sentencing of one of their members for a petty offence, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

### DERBY BETTING.

#### SWEETPOT FAVOURITE.

London, May 17, 4 p.m.

Received, 18, 5.55 a.m.

The latest quotations for the Derby read—11.4 Sweetpot II, 6.1 Cygal, 10.1 Lomond, 100.2 Jeager, 100.7 Morired, 100.6 Tagallo, Pintadeau and Lorenzo.

### HOME CRICKET.

London, May 17, 7.10 p.m.

Received, 18, 9.40 p.m.

The match between Kent and Somerset at Gravesend resulted in a win for the former by an innings and 10 runs.

## TELEGRAMS.

### FEZ MUTINY.

#### INSTIGATORS SENTENCED.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, May 17, 7.10 p.m.

Received, 18, 9.40 a.m.

Reuter's Fez correspondent telegraphs that a French court martial has condemned to death nine Askaris in connection with the mutiny and massacre on April 21st.

### M. VEDRINES RECOVERS.

London, May 17, 12.40 p.m.

Received, 11.2 p.m.

M. Vedrines, the well-known aviator, who recently met with an accident while flying from Paris to Brussels and Madrid, has now completely recovered and has visited the scene of the accident.

### THE DARDANELLES.

via Bombay, May 17, 1.55 p.m.

Received, 6.48 p.m.

A message received in London today states it is officially declared in Constantinople that the Dardanelles will be re-opened on the morning of the 18th inst.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE CANADIAN NAVY.

#### SARCASTIC COMMENTS.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, May 17, 5.45 p.m.  
Received, 18, 7.15 a.m.

Reuter's Montreal correspondent wires that the "Star", commenting on Mr. Churchill's speech before the Shipwrights Guild, denies the necessity to sugar-coat the pill for Canada by allowing her to have her warships at home, like toys, when they are required on the scene of danger, for in that case they could only arrive on the scene for the funeral of the Empire.

Canadians, remarks the journal, desired to be treated like sensible adults capable of doing their duty, as men, to the Motherland.

### TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

#### TURKS SURRENDER.

via Bombay, May 18, 7.30 a.m.

Received, 12.8 p.m.

Reuter's Rome correspondent wires that three Italian columns surrounded the position occupied by the Turkish garrison at Rhodes in the mountains, the only retreat from which was commanded by the guns of warships. The Turks lost 83 killed and 26 wounded before they broke and took refuge in the ravines. The Italian casualties were four killed and 26 wounded.

Another Rome message states that in the Chamber the Premier announced amidst enthusiasm that the Turkish garrison at Rhodes had surrendered with honours of war.

### DENMARK'S GRIEF.

#### SAD SCENES.

via Bombay, May 18, 7.30 a.m.

Received, 12.8 p.m.

Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent wires that the body of the late King has arrived, being transported from Travemunde to Copenhagen aboard the Dannebrog.

The landing was effected with great solemnity, amid the tolling of bells and the booming of guns, and the body was conveyed in a six-horse hearse to the Castle Chapel, where it was placed on a catafalque, to lie in state for a short period of time.

A great throng witnessed the landing of the procession, which was largely composed of soldiers and sailors.

The widow, sons and daughters of the deceased King were much overcome with grief.

Twelve officers carried the coffin from the hearse to the catafalque.

### HOME POLITICS.

#### A WANING MAJORITY.

via Bombay, May 18, 7.30 a.m.

Received, 12.8 p.m.

The Conservatives are jubilant at the reduction of the Government's majority to 81 on the second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill.

Eighteen Ministerialist were absent unpaired, and 75 Irish voted with the Government. Several well-known Nonconformist Liberals who favour disestablishment, but are opposed to the disendowment clauses, intend forming a group to take action in the committee stage of the Bill.

## NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

### Telegrams

It is now confirmed that Mr. Romp, formerly of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, is to be auditor under the Chinese Loan Agreement.

The question of representation of Chinese Overseas Guilds on the National Council is proving a delicate one to handle.

Sir Frederick Lugard has been entertained by the African Society in London, and at the after-dinner speeches Mr. John Burns paid a tribute to his "great ability and absolute incorruptibility."

Kent beat Somerset at cricket. Sweeper II now heads the list in the Derby betting.

The Montreal "Star" sarcastically comments on Mr. Churchill's naval speech, saying that Canadians desire to be treated like sensible adults capable of doing their duty to the Motherland.

The leader of the notorious Allen gang of the Blue Mountains has been found guilty of murder in the first degree in connection with the recent Court house murder.

The British War Office is offering magnificent prizes for the construction of military aeroplanes.

### LOCAL.

Judgment was given by Mr. Justice Gompertz this morning in the handout case. Judgment was given for Mr. Law for the full amount claimed (\$1,000) with costs.

A man said to be an Australian Army Captain became wroth with two chair coolies last night and chased them. As a consequence he found himself charged with disorderly conduct at the Police Court this morning and was fined \$4.

Three men were charged to-day at the Police Court with being concerned in the murder of a youth at Yaumati on Wednesday night. It will be remembered that three youths were set upon by a gang of roughs and that one of them, a fitter, died in hospital.

Sixteen men were charged this morning with being concerned in an opium divan in Stone Nullah Street. One was fined \$150, another \$50, and the others \$2 each.

For being in possession, without a licence, of 15 tals of prepared opium, a man was fined \$500 at the Police Court this morning.

A case of kidnapping preferred against a man at the Police Court this morning was dismissed.

### Star Ferry Mishap.

The ferry steamer "Southern Star" left Hongkong this afternoon at a quarter to two o'clock, but when a little way out, just opposite the Naval Dock, something went amiss with one of the propellers, and she was unable to continue the trip across. She lay where the mishap took place for some ten minutes, blowing her whistle continuously, and eventually the "Polar Star," which was the ferry boat to leave for Kowloon, went to her aid and took her in tow. The passengers from the "Southern Star" were transferred and landed, and the boat out of order was taken off the service.



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## STEAMERS.-

|                 |        |      |          |      |    |        |
|-----------------|--------|------|----------|------|----|--------|
| MONGOLIA.....   | 27,000 | Tons | Starting | May  | 21 | 1 P.M. |
| KOREA .....     | 18,000 | "    | "        | June | 18 | "      |
| SIBERIA .....   | 18,000 | "    | "        | July | 2  | "      |
| MANCHURIA ..... | 27,000 | "    | "        | July | 16 | "      |

## INTERMEDIATE. -

|              |        |   |   |      |    |   |
|--------------|--------|---|---|------|----|---|
| NILE .....   | 11,000 | " | " | May  | 14 | " |
| PERSIA ..... | 9,000  | " | " | June | 11 | " |
| CHINA .....  | 10,200 | " | " | July | 9  | " |
| NILE .....   | 11,000 | " | " | July | 30 | " |

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Agent.

[110]

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## EASTWARD.

The S.S. "ITOLA," 5,257 tons, Captain W. W. Tait, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ on the 26th May, at noon, to be followed on the 1st June, by S.S. "MUTTA" 4,614 tons, Capt. H. Carey, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

## WESTWARD.

The S.S. "FAZILKA" will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 28th May, at 5 p.m., followed by the S.S. "ITOLA" on 10th June, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

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Hongkong, 14th May, 1912

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Two Tablespoonsful to a Gallon of Water for Washing Floors, etc., is Most Useful for the Destruction of Fleas.

Per Pint Tin ..... 50 cents.  
Per Gallon Tin ..... \$2.00

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1912. [129]

## FOR SALE

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1/8 To 1/10

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TELEGRAPH"

## Notices

## NETTING. NETTING. NETTING.

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THE "AIKOO DICKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.,  
OF HONGKING, LTD.

Agents,  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911. [142]

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FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.  
AUTOGENOUS WELDING.

repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks.

Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal.

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## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.   | Every 15 min |
| 8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.  | " 10 min.    |
| 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. | " 15 min.    |
| 11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. | " 15 min.    |
| 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.  | " 10 min.    |
| 1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.   | " 15 min.    |
| 2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.   | " 15 min.    |
| 3.00 p.m. to 4.10 p.m.   | " 10 min.    |

## NIGHT CARS.

|                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. | 9.45 p.m. to 11.10 p.m. |
| every 15 minutes.    |                         |

## SUNDAYS.

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 7.30 a.m.                | Every 15 min |
| 8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.  | " 10 min.    |
| 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. | " 15 min.    |
| 11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon | " 10 min.    |
| 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.  | " 15 min.    |
| 1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.   | " 15 min.    |
| 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.   | " 10 min.    |
| 3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.   | " 15 min.    |
| 4.00 p.m. to 5.10 p.m.   | " 10 min.    |

## NIGHT CARS on Week Days

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.10 p.m.

## SPECIAL CARS.

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Hongkong, 27th April, 1912. [7]

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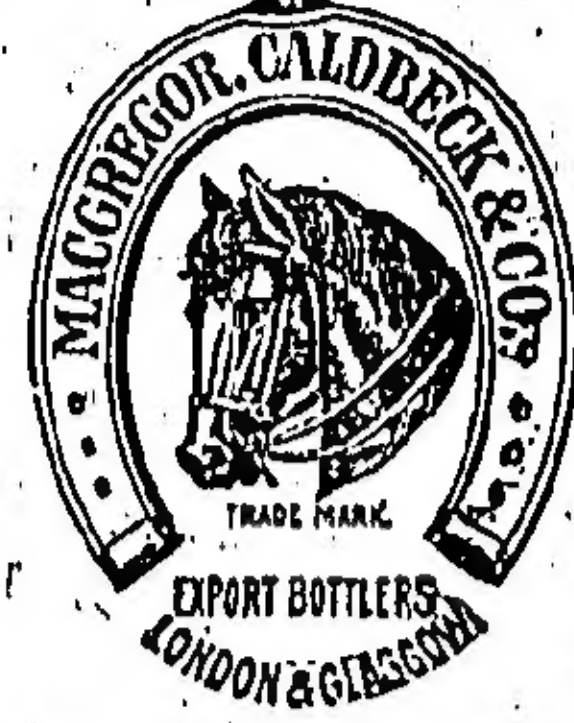
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 18th Aug., 1910.

## Notices

## GUINNESS' STOUT,

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Hongkong, 25th January, 1912

[46]



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Can be divided to suit tenants.  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1912. 340

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Hongkong, 10th April, 1912. 296

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Hongkong, 16th Dec. 1911. 66

## Notices

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Queen's Road. [90]

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TWO and a half million people  
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PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRI-  
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IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.  
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Hongkong, 24th Jan. 1912

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THE GREAT  
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[344]

## SCENIC RAILWAY.

The train at was shown at the  
HONGKONG UNIVERSITY  
BAZAAR, will be open to the public  
from  
WEDNESDAY,  
1st MAY, 1912,  
at the old Land Office in Queen's Road  
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Hongkong, 26th April, 1912. [848]

OUR  
CONTEMPORARIES.

## China Mail.

Mr. Churchill and the Navy.

To pass from Mr. Churchill's attractive personality to his remarks on the British Navy and the plans of the Admiralty, it is interesting to note, and pleasing to observe, with what thoroughness the work of that great Department is being conducted. We confess that, when we heard of Mr. Churchill's appointment to be the Governmental head of the Admiralty we shared the opinion held by many others, that he might have been better placed in some other position. It cannot be denied, however, that Mr. Churchill has justified the confidence reposed in him by the Premier, and that he is undoubtedly a success in his great post. Probably the cause of this success lies as much in the fact that Mr. Churchill has had the good sense to listen to the advice of those competent to advise on technical points—and, indeed, that he has done so is evident from a passage in the opening of the speech referred to) as much as to thinking out for himself what is likely to be the best course for the Admiralty to adopt in the present state of affairs, and with a view to the future glory of our great Empire, whose naval strength, we feel sure, will not suffer at the hands of the brilliant young statesman who is at present guiding its destiny.

South China Morning Post.

## "The Finest Site"

It is almost inconceivable to the ordinary business man that the erection of a railing, even although it has a stone foundation, should entail such an assemblage of methods and an accumulation of rubbish as at present burdens the ground in that quarter. Fortunately His Excellency lent a sympathetic ear to the complaint put forward by Mr. Pollock, and seconded by Mr. Osborne, and the work of turning and laying out the site is now to be proceeded with "as soon as possible." It being left to the P.W.D., with its sense of the beautiful, to supply the definition of this rather vague term, the Departmental motto for the next few weeks should be "Now we shan't be long."

Daily Press.

## The Full Court.

The Bill introduced at Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council to provide for the reconstitution of the Full Court in Hongkong will be very generally welcomed, so far, at least, as the object of the Bill is concerned. It is a reform which has been advocated in the Press for many years. The Hon. Attorney-General, in introducing the Bill, supplied the reasons for it in very few sentences. Under the present system, he said, the Colony has only two Judges, and although we are fortunate in the Judges themselves, yet any system which has only two Judges of appeal, and one of them the Judge appealed from, is unsatisfactory. Under the present arrangement the Chief Justice, by virtue of his seniority, is given a casting vote, so that an appeal from him goes to himself and the Puisne Judge, who has only one vote against the Chief Justice's two; and therefore a decision given by the Chief Justice cannot be reversed in the Colony unless he himself changes his mind. That is a plain statement of the position, and it is not surprising that litigants have been prone to regard appeals in such circumstances as sheer waste of time and money. There have not been wanting cases, however, in which a Chief Justice has reversed his own judgment; but that, of course, happens but seldom. A unanimous decision by a Full Court is likely to be accepted by litigants, but when the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge differ in opinion, especially when it is a judgment by the Chief Justice which is attacked, and it is confirmed by the casting vote of the Chief Justice, there is naturally a strong temptation to carry the case to the Privy Council, involving additional heavy costs to litigants.



## SITUATION IN FOCHOW.

## Government Criticised.

Writing from Fochow on May 5, the special correspondent of the "China Press" states that the seriousness of the present situation in Fochow was indicated April 27 by the assassination of Mr. Chong Chi Cong of the Board of Civil Appointments. He had just left his house in the city when his chair was surrounded by eleven men, one of whom thrust a sword into him. The others each took their turn at striking him, even displaying their brutality after they saw he could no longer live. One of his chair bearers carried the body to his house but life was gone before he reached home.

Several years ago Mr. Chong was head of the Government Law School. He thereafter became very active in reform and political societies. He was an orator of marked power and fearless in his views. In connection with the recent provincial elections he made some fiery addresses against allowing Chinese from other provinces to have a vote in elections and the privilege of holding office in the Assembly. In the course of his speeches he made direct references to favoritism shown by high officials from other provinces even going so far as to mention names and make definite personal attacks.

## Chong's Assassination Instigated by Hunanese Official.

The popular theory is that the assassination was instigated by a Hunanese official high in power and that a body of picked men have been delegated to do away with all trouble makers for the new government. There is as yet no definite proof for this theory and the thing which makes against it is that feeling is running high between the Pukienese soldiers and the Hunanese soldiers. Naturally the people side with their own provincials. This is to be said, however, that, even though the murder was committed in broad daylight, on a public street and witnessed by many people no serious attempt has been made to apprehend the assassins. After three or four days two clearly innocent keepers of nearby shops were arrested to somewhat allay the storm of popular distrust which burst at the apparent refusal of the government to do anything.

## Chong's Unpopularity.

Mr. Chong had naturally incurred the hatred of many and his handling of Reform Society funds had been clouded by suspicion. That the crime may have been instigated in other circles is altogether possible but a mild reign of terror holds sway just now. People are holding their breath awaiting the next move of despotism or the retaliation of the other side to the quarrel.

April 30 the government closed and sealed the offices of the Ming Teng Bo, an outspoken newspaper which has been criticising the action of the new officials and their failure to provide justice and a departure from the old regime.

May 3 a panic threatened to reproduce the days before the local battle of the Revolution when for days tens of thousands of people moved out of the city. The events and suspicions of the present unrest reached a climax when a well-founded report was circulated that the government (which is predominantly Hunanese) had given out ammunition to the Hunan soldiers but none to the Fochow men.

## Governor Stops Exodus.

An exodus from the city began but the Governor took prompt action to stop it. He issued a proclamation re-assuring the people and forbidding any one to remove his goods from the city. At the same time he brought a special force of police into the city on an emergency call late in the evening, giving strict orders that any man moving his personal effects from the city should be arrested on the spot. The city gates which had been open at night for some time have since then been closed as previous to the war.

The next attack on freedom of speech was made on May 4 when the office of another newspaper was sealed. The Ming Sing has been most outspoken and fearless in criticism of the government and what is quite pertinent, the things said have

been all too true. Their paper has been very popular. But the police are on the look out for the proprietors and editors and the river is reported to be carefully guarded to prevent their escape. The men are still in hiding.

A shower of telegrams and cables has come in to the government from Shanghai, Peking, Singapore and elsewhere protesting in loudest terms against closing these papers and handed methods of General Pang Siu Sing, who is in direct charge of the military and police.

## THE "RAK NAH" CEREMONY.

## Quaint Observance in Siam.

The "Bangkok Daily Mail" gives the following account of the annual Ploughing Ceremony as observed in Siam.

"H. M. the King arrived on the grounds at 9.35 o'clock and entered the pavilion erected for his reception. A few minutes later preceded by the Chulalongkorn Cavalry Body Guard, Chon Phya Yomrajit arrived, being driven in the Royal yellow state coach drawn up by four black horses. The Mock King was dressed in *pub keeo*, covered with a open work gold mantle, with a tall pointed silver crown, on his head and wore the decoration of the Chula Chom Klao order. On alighting he was immediately protected from the sun by bores holding aloft a huge umbrella and a fan. Thus, escorted by Brahmins and a procession of attendants in ancient costumes, he marched past the Royal pavilion, making obeisance to H. M. and then on to another pavilion arranged for his reception. Here, after lighting candles before the Buddha, he seated himself. A conch shell was blown and holy water and flowers were presented out of a conch shell to the four *Nang Thepes* seated within the pavilion.

A Brahmin then approached bearing a mortar of pearl incense, holding the three momentous *pub keeo*, each of a different breadth, the selection of which is prophetic of the amount of rainfall for the coming season. Taking the tray the "King" looked toward the sacred image, invoking divine guidance in the selection of the cloth. A moment later, one was chosen, in which the "King" was immediately attired by attendants. The one selected this year was of 5 *klueh* breadth, the measurements of the three being 4, 5 and 6 *klueh*.

Descending from the platform and accompanied by Brahmins and other attendants, the "King" made obeisance to H. M. and passed on to the ceremonial plough. This was pulled by two specially selected bullocks, which were adorned with a few garlands and trappings about the head. At a signal of a blast from the conch shell, the ploughing began. After passing three times around the field, the four *Nang Thepes* carried out four *happ* of paddy, two in golden baskets and two in silver. This was then sown and ploughed under, after which, obeisance was made to H. M. once more and the "King" returned to his pavilion.

The act of ploughing is merely figurative, as at no time did the ploughshare enter the ground; only the dust on top was scraped. Upon the "King" entering his pavilion a grand rush was made by the spectators who scrambled for the scattered paddy to sow in their own fields, as they believe this will assure them a good crop.

Trays containing paddy, grass, water, beans, liquor and sesameum were placed in front of the bullocks, who first partook of the grass and liquor. This indicates that grass will be scarce during the coming year and that liquor will be expensive. The Brahmins having interpreted all of the signs their report was read, and in this it was stated that the rainfall would be 16 inches less than that of last year.

Gifts were then made to the *Nang Thepes* and small bags of seed distributed to those present. Phya Wisoot Suriyasek distributed a large number of books entitled "Phol Maang Dee" or Good Citizens.

## THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

## Yuan Speaks.

Judging by the attendance, not many foreigners anticipated that President Yuan Shih-kai would make such an important declaration of policy at the opening of the National Council. With the Chinese it was otherwise. According to the Peking correspondent of the "North China Daily News," the streets were lined with soldiers and police all the way from the Waichinpu to the old Tzoezhengyan premises, where the Assembly has begun its labours. The new troops in their blue uniforms looked sturdy and efficient, though lacking in the smartness that characterizes the old well-drilled troops of the North. By some means or other, a few suffragettes had obtained tickets of admission to the inaugural ceremony.

Immediately the list had been read, Yuan came forward and began his address, reading from a printed sheet. The King Pao, as many of his Northern friends still love to call him—has always an impressive manner and delivery. His voice is deep and strong, but by no means harsh. On this occasion he gave an impression of perfect calmness and there was a stolidity of tone and demeanour that was in all probability due to his realization of the vital importance of the statement he was delivering and a desire to avoid adding by tone, manner or gesture to the meaning of the written document. The attainment of his object was not difficult, for it is to be doubted whether anyone present who had not scrutinized the speech in its written form, before delivery, could make head or tail of it.

## Yuan determined to break free from Old Prejudices.

The general opinion among the Legations and foreigners generally is that the speech was statesmanlike and not a little daring. For it clearly showed a determination to break free from old prejudices and superstitions. It was essentially progressive, and at the same time it contained a plain warning that the President did not intend to be thrown out of his stride. The main news of the man shone out at every point of the address. Obviously, however, there was some real danger of severe adverse criticism being aroused by such plain talk. Hence, perhaps, the perfunctory delivery.

Mr. Lin replied briefly, assuring the President of the Council's complete confidence. The President, the Premier, the Members of the Cabinet and of the Council then assembled in the compound to have a group photograph taken. Within the premises of the Council Chamber there was a very noticeable absence of precautions. Indeed the utmost good fellowship appeared to exist and no distrust of the visitors was to be seen, although there was a very mixed attendance.

## A Little Hitch.

A slight hitch occurred afterwards, owing to one of the Councilors proclaiming that the proceedings had been irregular, because some of the old members of the Nanking Advisory Council had taken their seats, although members appointed to succeed them were also there. The matter required a special meeting. Next day's meeting was adjourned in consequence, and now it appears that Mr. Lin has resigned, and that a new President of the Council will be appointed to-day. The matter was not of much consequence, for the proceedings were entirely formal, and a postponement would have been very unsatisfactory. But no answer could be given to those who objected. Technically, of course, they were quite right.

sequence, for the proceedings were entirely formal, and a postponement would have been very unsatisfactory. But no answer could be given to those who objected. Technically, of course, they were quite right.

## THE SERGEANT—ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Residence in towns like Cantonbury, Colombo, Singapore or Hongkong, plus a certain amount of keeping one's eyes open, makes one wonder what has become of the good old-fashioned type of non-comm. The modern sergeant, sergeant-major, quarter-master-sergeant, etc., etc., does not impress me as did the three-stripe man of the days of my sinful youth. Perhaps the short-ser ice system is responsible. *Soldat* *qu'il en soit*, the iron-grey, scarred and worn sergeant of old time seems to have disappeared, giving place to a very dapper young man who uses quite long dictionary-words in common discourse, who seizes every opportunity to appear in multi, and who shows up at whist-drives and tennis-tournaments.

Well-a-day! It's no fault of mine if I am *laudator temporis acti*; if I prefer the illiterate warrior—ready of hand and caustic of tongue—as he was to be seen at Aldershot some twenty years ago. Which reminds me that, at school, we had the most wonderful drill-sergeant imaginable. Dear old fellow! how many irksome drills did he shorten for us by inter-jesting tales of service in India, in Hongkong and the West Indies, or by describing, with a certain passion, yet with becoming modesty, the part borne by himself in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. He had a page or two all to himself in "Heroes of the Victoria Cross," but I doubt if he was aware of that fact.

I can see the old man now—upright as a dart, spite of his three-score years and odd; a handsome, dignified figure, with snow-white hair and moustache. What little brutes we were, not to show him more respect than we did! I only remember one quite orderly drill (until a regulation came into force that one of the masters should be present when the sergeant was there); and that was when, in fulfilment of an old promise, the old man turned up in uniform, wearing all his medals and, above all, his Victoria Cross! To do us justice we behaved like angels that day; the uniform, the stripes and the V. C. knocked all the cheek-out of us for once.

At other times—more shame to us—drill was Pandemonium; for it is proverbial that the army man whose very glance is sufficient to quell Tommy Atkins, is a mere child when it comes to disciplining rowdy schoolboys. Here is a specimen of what used to occur.

Sergeant:—"Now fall in, gentlemen, if you please."

Chorus:—"Morning, Sergeant."

Sergeant:—"Good morning, my dears, Number."

Squad:—"One, two, three, four."

Number 5:—"May I fall out to do up my boot-lace, Sergeant?"

Sergeant:—"Con-found you, Sir; why didn't you think of it before?" (Pause). "Now number again, gentlemen."

Squad:—"One," etc., up to about fifteen. Then—

Number 17:—"Can I speak to you a minute, Sergeant?"

Sergeant:—"Da—confound the boy. What is now? You're always talking."

Number 17:—"Will you tell us about that old mare of yours?" (loud laughter).

Sergeant:—"Very rubicund and swearing *sotto voce*. 'Will you hold your tongue Sir, Number again.'"

We number, and Number 10 creates a diversion by asking if the squad may move into the shade.

Sergeant:—"Now I'll have no more of this; I'll send the hull squad inside if—" (clock strikes). "Now there's a quarter of an hour gone and nothing done. An' there's Number 3 in the air rank grinnin' like a dam' Cheshire cat."

Number 3:—"What's a Cheshire cat, Sergeant?"

Sergeant:—"Goo on in Sir; you spoilt the hull drill last time. I will not have you out here."

Number 3:—"Innocent!" "What have I done, Sergeant?"

Sergeant:—"Goo on in Sir."

Chorus:—"Give him another chance, Sergeant!"

S:—"Well, I'll give ye wan more chance—Con-found you Sir; stop talking. Number again gentlemen, if you please—Halt. Misther X.; if you don't stand still, I'll send you in as sure as God made you."

X:—"All right, Sergeant; I shall have to tell the Hlead you swore at us."

S:—"Will you hold your tongue Sir. Number again. And so on ad inf. Out of the hour allotted, at least half was invariably wasted after this manner. But, God rest his soul, he was a grand old character, and one who would have taken the hide off the up-to-date simpering sergeant.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1912.

## THE MOTOR CAR PETITION.

It appears that, while the foreign community in Hongkong has been content with growling at the motor cars in the city, the Chinese have been taking active steps to bring matters to a head. For some time past there has been a deep and growing feeling against the cars in the Colony, and grumbles on the part of Europeans have been frequent. But these came to nothing and never actually promised to reach a point of common protest. The foreigner—the Englishman especially—grumbles for a long time before he is roused to action.

It has been left to the Chinese, therefore, to make an effort to bring matters to a head. Their feeling in the matter has crystallized into an attempt to secure the assistance of the Government in having matters remedied. There is something fitting in the fact that the Chinese should take the initiative in this matter; for, after all, however much the foreigner may grumble at the motor car in the Colony, his objection is based on less substantial ground than is that of the Chinese. To the foreigner, the car constitutes a nuisance at times; with the majority of the Chinese the matter goes deeper than that. The car, to them, becomes a deliberate danger to life and limb. It may be argued, of course, that the danger is equally great all round, but that is manifestly wrong. One has only to pass along the Praya in a rickshaw during the heat of the day in order to realise that a laden coolie runs more risk from rapidly-driven motors than does a foreigner.

A perusal of the petition which is being prepared, and a copy of which appears elsewhere in this issue, indicates that its framers have gone to the heart of the matter and have not been afraid to use straight words. Motor cars, they say, "are patronised mostly by men and women of no particular occupation, or of easy morals." The worst of a statement of this kind is that it is apt to be accepted by the unthinking as applying generally; and that is to do a serious injustice to owners or hirers of cars who use them legitimately and with caution. The framers of the petition are on solid ground when they urge the narrowness of the streets and the absence, in some instances, of footpaths as being a serious argument against the running of motor cars. The police records point to the danger as a serious one, and it is full time that something was done to remove it. The regulation speed is not always adhered to, and steps should be taken to have the law rigidly enforced. Something should be done, again, to secure a cessation of the midnight noises, made by the tooting of horns, against which residents in the heart of the city protest bitterly. The petitioners desire the prohibition of motors in the Colony, but that is going altogether too far. It is not the best place in the world for motors, but there is room enough for them if they are properly used; the real trouble is that they are misused as often as not. If that trouble can be removed—and this should be possible—matters will adjust themselves nicely and the real lover of a motor car will still be able to indulge his hobby. It would be an unfairness to punish him, by prohibition of motor cars, for a fault which is not his. We favour regulations properly and rigidly enforced, but we do not favour prohibition.

## DAY BY DAY.

The height of all philosophy, both natural and moral, is to know oneself.

## Child's Terrible Fall.

A child fell from the second floor of 164, Des Vaux Road, yesterday, and was so seriously injured that it had to be removed to the hospital immediately. It lies in a precarious condition.

## Welcoming the Rev. Mr. Moyle.

We have been requested to announce that the Church Body of St. John's Cathedral will be at Home at St. Paul's College (which has been courteously placed at the disposal of the Church Body by the Rev. G. A. Bunbury) on Friday the 24th inst. from 4 to 6 p.m., to meet the Rev. Mr. Moyle, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle and Mrs. Moyle, and it is hoped that all members of the congregation, whether seatholders or otherwise, will take this opportunity of welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Moyle to the Colony.

## Lottery Tickets.

A sentence of six week imprisonment was passed on a man at the Police Court, this morning, who was charged with the unlawful possession of lottery tickets.

## Returned from Banishment.

At the Police Court, this morning, a man was sent to goal for three months with hard labour for returning to the Colony after being banished.

## On Holiday.

Mr. Stubbs, manager of the and Shanghai Bank at Hongkong, and Mrs. Stubbs have been staying a few days with Mr. N. E. R. Hunter at the Bank House Shanghai.

## For Heroic Work.

For "heroic, voluntary and efficient work" during the pneumonic plague epidemic in China last year, Drs. Strong and Teague of the Philippines were awarded medals at the last annual meeting of the Red Cross Society, held in Washington. Colonel Rivers, of the Philippines constabulary, was also awarded a medal for "voluntary and effective" work during the rescue operations in the province of Batangas after the terrible Taal disaster of January 30, 1911.

## \$500 Fine for Opium Carrying.

At the Police Court this morning before Mr. Irving a man named Tai Tai was charged with having in his possession 15 taels of prepared opium, not having a licence for the same, with the intention of causing conveyance of the drug. The opium was valued at \$79.

Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful possession but said he was not guilty of causing conveyance.

He was fined \$500 or three months hard labour.

## An Opium Divan.

Sixteen men were charged at the Police Court this morning with being concerned in an opium divan in Stone Nullah Street. One man was further charged with keeping the divan.

Sixteen different excuses were put forward for being there but the Bench thought fit to fine one of them \$150 or three months, a second \$50 or six weeks and the remainder \$2 or seven days each.

## Died in the Street.

Yesterday a Chinese who was not feeling well and was making his way to a doctor fell down in Secon 1 street and died.

## Dumping.

The police have found five more dead bodies in the open. Two were found in the central district and three in Yau-mat.

## Kidnapping Case Dismissed.

A case of kidnapping preferred against a man at the Police Court, this morning, was dismissed by Mr. Melbourne.

## Chinese Candour.

A native paper thus delivers itself. "Yuan Shih-kai's salary has been fixed at 120,000 Taels a year. On account of our finances being in a pressed condition Yuan Shih-kai has agreed for the present only to use 60,000 as an annuity."

He will know where to get the rest from, for our officials are only too well versed in filling their pockets.

## THE GREAT RAYMOND

## FAILS.

## Interesting Judgment in the Handcuff Case.

## FULL CLAIM AWARDED TO PLAINTIFF.

Before a crowded Court, Mr. Justice Gompertz delivered the following judgment in the Law v. Raymond case this morning:—

This is a claim by the plaintiff for \$1,000—money undertaken to be paid to him by the defendant on the performance of a certain act. The rough outline of the case is as follows:—On the 4th May the defendant was giving an entertainment at the Theatre Royal. He requested the plaintiff, who was one of the audience, to allow defendant to handcuff him, making an offer of £100 if he succeeded in freeing himself under certain conditions. The plaintiff did free one hand and would have succeeded in freeing the other had defendant not interfered with him. The plaintiff not having paid the reward, this action is now brought to recover it. But the defendant's answer to the claim is that the offer was made subject to three conditions:—(1) that the cuffs should be properly locked—(2) that there should be no outside assistance—(3) that it should be done in the presence of the audience. The defendant did not, I think, lay any real stress upon the non-observance of the third condition, and the point was definitely abandoned before the end of the case.

## The First Condition.

I will begin with the first condition that the cuffs should be properly locked. The defendant is quite certain that he used these words in his challenge to the audience before over the cuffs were put on. This is supported by three of his witnesses and by the fact that Sweezy who gave evidence for the plaintiff, Two more witnesses were quite sure that these words were used immediately after the cuffs were on. The plaintiff himself and Capt. Warden thought no such words were used: they never heard them. Three of the plaintiff's witnesses swore most positively that the words properly looked or words of any similar effect were never used at all. I do not know what the finding of a jury would be on this matter. But I personally do not intend to decide it because, having regard to the construction I put upon the words of the contract, I think it unnecessary to do so.

## The Invitation.

I will assume that the words properly looked or properly fastened were in fact actually used in the defendant's challenge. What does the defendant then proceed to do? He picks a pair of handcuffs which are his own property—I am not for a moment suggesting that there was anything unfair or underhand in this—and he persuades one of the audience to let him put them on him. To my mind the invitation given by the defendant might be expressed as follows: If you will let me put on you a pair of handcuffs, looked or fastened as I shall fasten them, I will give you £100 if you free yourself without assistance and in view of the audience. In short, the words used conveyed not a condition intended to be imposed upon the plaintiff, but a promise or statement of what the entertainer would do if a subject came forward.

It might be put as follows:—I ask one of the audience to offer himself; then I will lock the handcuffs on him, and if he frees himself without assistance and in the presence of the audience, I will pay him £100.

Then did the defendant repeat the words after he had put the cuffs on the plaintiff? He does not himself say that he did. I am inclined to think that the witnesses who spoke in the affirmative may have confused this utterance of the defendant's with the speech he made to the audience after the plaintiff had got free. In any case such a condition, if it was intended to add one at that time, could have no legal effect. Once the offer had been accepted,

by the plaintiff and the cuffs put on him, it was no longer competent for the defendant to modify the terms of the contract. Indeed the words, if they were actually repeated after the cuffs were on, would seem to be meaningless and to be mere patten or repetition. A Common-sense Interpretation. I have now given what I take to be the true legal effect of the defendant's offer. I think it is also an ordinary common-sense interpretation, and that it was so understood by the plaintiff.

If the defendant had said:—I have here some handcuffs of my own; I am not sure if they are in order or not; you must take your chance; nor do I know whether they will lock properly; let me put them on, and if they are in order and you can satisfy me that they have been properly locked, then will I pay you £100 if you can release yourself—I do not think that an entertainer would find an offer of this sort meet with a cordial reception from his audience. If my interpretation of the contract is correct, it is unnecessary for me to attempt to decide whether these cuffs were really properly locked or not.

The plaintiff clearly thought that they were, and so did the defendant when he put them on. Same, at any rate, of the audience thought so too. The sailor, Sweezy, says:—I saw the plaintiff with the key between the long finger of each hand. He was working it round.

## Cuff Flew Open.

Then the cuff flew open. The plaintiff himself describes with obvious good faith how he gave the key a turn with the tips of his fingers and then the left cuff opened. I can readily believe that when these cuffs were issued from the factory with a pull of 84 lbs. on the key, it might be impossible for any man to get them open. But it was admitted that they were not in good condition, and that the keys produced in court were not of standard pattern. If the springs had weakened so as to lighten the pull, and the key was a long one, I suppose it not absolutely impossible that a man with long and supple fingers might succeed in turning it to some extent.

Mr. Ricketts, who gave evidence for the defence and has himself made a hobby of handcuffing, stated that he would not have thought it possible for any one to put the key in the lock with the cuff on him. Yet the plaintiff did this not only on the stage, but again, with a shorter key in the witness box before me. I will not pursue further a question I do not intend to decide, for, in my view, when the defendant put the cuffs on plaintiff and turned away, this amounted to a representation that the cuffs were properly on and the plaintiff could go ahead and free himself if he could.

I come next to the question of external assistance. The case for the defence was that some person on the stage—obviously Capt. Warden—did something with the key after the plaintiff had been handcuffed and given the key.

## Clear Evidence.

It is of course an elementary rule of practice that a point of this sort should be put clearly to the witnesses on the other side, in cross examination. But this was never done and not a single question was put to the plaintiff or Capt. Warden or indeed to any of the plaintiff's witnesses on this point. I imagined therefore that the point had been abandoned. The evidence of Mr. Webb who was called for the defence was very clear and reliable. He says:—Someone handled the key—that is he—points to Capt. Warden. I think the defendant had the key while the cuffs were being put on. When the cuffs were on, he gave it to the plaintiff. Then the plaintiff walked to the edge of the stage to

Warden. I believe Warden took the key from Law. I thought in fun.

He (defendant) said "without assistance". Then Warden gave the key into plaintiff's fingers without touching the cuffs. I have reproduced Mr. Webb's evidence on this point at length, because he was actually on the stage himself, and because as I say he gave his evidence extremely well. I come next to another very good witness, Mrs. Outerbridge. She said: After the cuffs were on, the challenge was repeated. Raymond threw the key over the cuffs, then one of the committee took the key, and it looked as though he put it into the hands of the gentleman who was handcuffed. Raymond laughed and said "Without any outside assistance." The defendant's own evidence is as follows:—One of his friends, I believe the Captain, either put or attempted to put the key into the keyhole. Don't know if he succeeded; I thought that he did. I then said "Without any assistance whatever." He laughed and came to the centre of the stage. He had then hold of the key by the string. I think the key was then out of the lock. I repeated without any assistance whatever. Now Captain Warden, when recalled, stated that he had never handled the key after it had been given to the plaintiff; and again he was not cross-examined. It seems to me that the defence is in the dilemma:—It is possible that it may have escaped Captain Warden's memory that he did touch the key with his fingers. We are all of us liable to lapses of memory which at the time they occur to us seem unimportant. But I cannot for a moment accept the suggestion that if he had, in fact so handled the key as in any way to assist the plaintiff he could possibly have forgotten it. That is not the sort of matter that can escape the memory of an honourable man.

## Inferentially Contradicted.

The suggestion that he put the key into the lock is the merest suggestion, not supported by any direct evidence. It is inferentially contradicted, not only by the plaintiff but by Captain Warden himself. This being so, I find upon the evidence that the plaintiff received no assistance of any kind. There is one more point however. The defendant's solicitor invited me to express an opinion as to his client's motive in seizing the plaintiff's hands. I will willingly do so. I fully accept the defendant's statement that he thought, when he turned round again, that the cuff was not properly on, that he thought he was being made game of, and that his only desire was to have the cuff properly locked. The plaintiff must have judgment with costs.

I should think it very probable that the plaintiff, having now vindicated his cause, may be content to recover his costs of the action and not further press the claim. But that, of course, is a mere suggestion of my own and does not bind the plaintiff in any way.

## THE YAUMATI MURDER.

## Three Men Before the Court.

At the Police Court, this morning, three men named respectively Tam Wing, So Tut and Yeung Teim, were charged with being concerned, with others not in Court, in the killing and slaying, one Tang To on the 15th inst at Yaumati.

Defendants pleaded not guilty and said they knew nothing at all about it and were not there.

The police asked for a remand for a week and this request was granted.

## Inniskillings may Remain in China.

It is being strongly urged that the British infantry battalion now in North China—the 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—should be permanently stationed there in view of the probable unrest in that country for some time to come. The battalion is to go to India, as was at first arranged, early in the troop-raising season which commences in September next.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

## Directed By Army Men.

"L'Echo de Chine" takes a very practical view of the existing state of things in China. It says, *inter alia*, "Many Chinese and foreigners are declaring that an alteration has come over the country. In our opinion, if China is experiencing a change, this change is not the replacing of the monarchy by the republic, but merely the transference of power from civilians to soldiers. China is now exclusively directed by army men. It is a matter of common knowledge that the *Kolouei* are brigands and first-rate destroyers. As for the members of the Sworn Union, their true vocation was to drive out the Manchus and complete the work of destruction."

## No Longer Help.

Destroyers, it goes on to remark, are invariably men gifted with a bloodthirsty spirit, to whom the constructive idea is something altogether foreign. For this reason, however necessary such people may have been to China before the fall of the Manchus and during the revolutionary period, they at least are no help to her now; and if they continue to display their activity as they have done in the past, they will prove a very material hindrance. Notwithstanding the revolutionary period is, to all intents and purposes, at an end, these destroyers instead of returning to their fields and leaving the constructors free to pursue their work of reconstruction—are obstinately retaining their hold on the provinces. Our contemporary's view is one which we have voiced more than once though more gently. It is easier to get an army together than to disband it after, as China is now finding out. But matters, we believe, will mend themselves in time.

## Mr. William Archer in the East.

We referred in this column to the "Morning Leader", the other day, and, in passing, to Mr. William Archer. Mr. Archer who is at present in Japan on a visit to his sister Mrs. Scott of Yokohama, will be entertained by the students of the Department of Literature of Waseda; and the Bungei Kyokai will give a performance on Dr. Tsubouchi's private stage in the compound of his residence in honour of the distinguished dramatic critic. Arrangements are being made for a lecture to be given by Mr. Archer before the leaders of the theatrical-reform movement and those in sympathy.

## The Handcuff Case.

So the "Great Raymond" has come off second best in the action which has been the theme of general conversation in the Colony for the past few days. Most people will agree, we think, that the verdict is a common-sense one, for, after all, it was not so much a question of whether or not the handcuffs were properly locked; Raymond put the cuffs on, turned Mr. Law loose, so to speak, and offered him £100 if he could extricate himself; Mr. Law did so, and there's an end of the matter. It might have been quite true that the cuffs were not properly fastened; but if that were so, Mr. Raymond must bear the consequences of his own carelessness. We suppose there will be another mess-dinner to-night.

## PIERRE LOTI'S NEW PLAY.

Another "China" drama for New York.

Mr. Heywood C. Brown, of the Editorial Staff of the New York Tribune, is in Peking for the purpose of gathering descriptive material to be used in connexion with the forthcoming production of a new play dealing with China. The play, written by the famous French writer, Pierre Loti, will be given its first production in New York this autumn, under the management of Liebler and Company, one of the foremost theatrical firms of the United States. The "Peking Daily News" prophesies that the production will be one of the notable events of the coming season, rivaling in spectacular grandeur "The Garden of Allah."



ARMY CAPTAIN AND  
CHAIR COOLIES.OFFICER FINDS HIMSELF IN  
POLICE STATION.

Walked the Plank Twice.  
Captain Burke an army officer on a visit to Hongkong, and stated to be a captain of an Australian regiment, was put into a nasty humour last night by two chair coolies whom he had engaged to take him up the Peak; and in consequence of his wrath getting the better of him, he was taken to the police station and charged with acting in a disorderly manner in Wyndham Street.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Irving, the matter was thrashed out. According to the evidence of the police, defendant was found chasing some Chinese in Wyndham Street, and declined to accept the caution of the constable. There was no alternative for the officer other than to place him under arrest, and this he did.

Inclined to be Nasty.  
Inspector O'Sullivan said that he saw defendant in the charge room at the police station and he appeared to be under the influence of drink. He was inclined to be noisy and argumentative there and declined to be in a room where there were Chinese. The police officer who preferred the charge said defendant went quietly to the station.

Mr. Irving:—Any questions to ask?

Defendant:—If I came quietly why did he take me by the scruff of the neck; why, after I had consented to go with him?

Mr. Irving:—Did you take him by the scruff of the neck?

Constable:—Yes, your Worship, he had an unsteady gait.

Defendant:—I was going home and the chair coolies instead of taking me to Peak Road, took me to Wyndham Street.

Mr. Irving:—You were riding in a public chair?

Defendant:—Yes.

Mr. Irving:—Where were you coming from?

Defendant:—I was coming from the City—Victoria I came up Flower Street and instead of taking me left front they took me on to the right. I sat in the chair for some time arguing. I got out of the chair and I ran after them because I was annoyed. I did not threaten them, I simply shouted.

Mr. Irving:—The Inspector says—he does not swear to it—you were under the influence of liquor but not drunk. Were you?

Defendant:—No, Sir.

Mr. Irving:—The constable says he warned you to go away.

Got Him by the Neck.  
Defendant: He did not touch my neck; he arrested me immediately. I was going to another chair and he arrested me. He seized me by the back of the neck at once.

Inspector O'Sullivan on oath then gave testimony to what transpired in the charge room. He was sure defendant was under the influence of liquor.

Defendant:—On the way from the charge room to the cell is there not a plank. Is that true?

Inspector O'Sullivan:—Yes.

Defendant:—And I had to walk over that plank where they are doing repairs, twice.

Inspector O'Sullivan:—I was not there at the time, I cannot say.

Mr. Irving:—You are not charged with being drunk, you are charged with what appears to be extraordinary conduct. Have you anything further to ask the witness?

Defendant:—No, Sir.

Mr. Irving:—Four dollars.

WARNING TO ARMY  
OFFICERS.

As generally known, both the King and Queen hold very pronounced opinions on the question of the position of divorce parties to a divorce action should occupy in society. They have been, and are, strictly debarred from all Court functions. But a current scandal in the Army has caused His Majesty to consider the issuing of a stringent regulation with regard to Army officers who are co-respondents in a divorce petition. It is to the effect that, directly the case is proved, they should immediately be cashiered. The King's decision is being debated very freely at Aldershot. (Glasgow Herald.)

## THE MONSTER PETITION.

TEXT OF PROTEST AGAINST  
MOTOR CAR TRAFFIC.

## A Nuisance and a Menace.

The petition which the Chinese have been busy preparing for the past few weeks is now nearing completion, and in the near future, it will be sent to His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government for his consideration. The full text of the petition is as follows:—

To His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Hongkong.  
The humble petition of the undersigned Residents respectfully sheweth.

1. That in view of the alarming increase in the number of fatal accidents caused by motor cars, Your Petitioners submit that the motor cars are not only a nuisance, but an actual menace to the residents of Hongkong. Your Petitioners beg to point out that the number of cases which are taken up by the police and reported in the newspapers, is but a fraction of the motor car mishaps, because, should the accident not be fatal and the victim be a Chinese, he will either from ignorance of the law, or from a desire to avoid the trouble of an official enquiry, abstain from reporting the matter to the Police.

2. The vehicular facilities of this Colony are adequate for its requirements, and motor cars are absolutely unnecessary; they are patronised mostly by men and women of no particular occupations, or of easy morals. The conveniences or advantages, if any, derived from the motor cars are entirely outweighed by the many mischiefs and grievances resulting from their introduction.

3.—The Colony is unsuitable for the running of motor cars from many points of view, there being few roads of sufficient length and width to allow the cars full play. Most of the streets frequented by these cars are only 15 to 18 feet in width, and some of them are without footpaths. The danger to which the passers-by are exposed will be fully recognised when it is remembered that two cars often pass each other in these narrow streets, which are crowded with pedestrians and sedan chairs or rickshaws.

4.—Unlike the Electric trams, the motor cars have no fixed rails to run on, and consequently, their exact movements cannot be known, thus rendering the act of giving way to them considerably more difficult. Accidents like the following have repeatedly occurred:—an unwary pedestrian, on the approach of a tram car, stepped aside from the tram lines only to be run over by a motor car which came along silently, at a high speed, and did not sound its horn, or sounded it too late.

5.—As the Police records will show, the motor cars very often run furiously and recklessly, exceeding the regulation of ten miles an hour, to the danger of life and limb of residents, especially children. The risk is so great that it has not been possible of late to allow children to play outside their own doors in certain roads, for instance Osine Road and others.

6.—The toting of the horns of the cars in the small hours of the morning is not only annoying and disturbing, but has frequently rendered sleep entirely out of the question. It appears that the horns are very often sounded wantonly, for amusement without the slightest justification.

7. Your Petitioners beg to state that the prohibition of motor car traffic would entail no hardship on the owners of the cars, as they venture to submit that there is no necessity in the Colony for high speed travelling on account of business or other matters, and the disposal of their cars elsewhere is not a matter of any great difficulty.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to legislate for or to order the total prohibition of motor car traffic in this Colony; or, in the alternative, to subject such traffic to such strict rules and regulations as to reduce to a minimum all accidents and annoyances which have hitherto attended the run of the motor cars as a means of transport in this Colony of Hongkong.  
And Your Petitioners will ever pray, etc.  
Hongkong, May 1912.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## LAWN TENNIS

## Y. M. C. A. Tournament.

The latest results in the gentlemen's singles competition are:—

First Round—Stevens (owes 15) beat Longstaff (scr.); Hickling (owes 10) beat Loach (owes 15) 6-0, 6-2; Simon (owes 15) beat Haigh (scr.) 6-0, 6-1; Sowell (owes 15) beat Newman (scr.) 6-3, 6-4; Wilson (owes 15) beat King (owes 15) 6-1, 6-0.  
Second Round—Stevens (owes 15) beat Trillo (scr.) 6-0, 6-1; Wilson (owes 15) beat Middleton (owes 3-0) 5-7, 7-5, 6-2.

## CANTON NEWS.

Honouring the Dead.  
(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, May 17.  
Wednesday was the first anniversary of the death of the 72 revolutionary martyrs who fell at the first Canton outbreak in connection with the Revolution and the day was observed by the holding of a memorial service at Wong Pa Kung, the graves of the men.

Dr. San Yat-sen officiated at the service, which was attended by thousands of people of all classes. After the service the military bands struck up lively music, and then floral wreaths were placed on the graves. Among those present was Mrs. Wan Sang Choy, widow of the assassin of Tatar General Fu-chi.

Horticulture.  
After the ceremonies, Sun Yat-sen made a brief halt at the Horticultural Society's grounds and after an inspection of the place he asserted that the import tax on manure should be abolished, and the growing of flowers encouraged. Before leaving, Dr. Sun planted a rubber tree as a memento of his visit.

Wong Ching-wai.  
Mr. Wong Ching-wai, who made a sudden disappearance on the arrival of Sun Yat-sen, arrived here on Wednesday and during the morning paid a visit to the Governor General. In the evening he was entertained by his friends and, being a vegetarian, only vegetable dishes were served for the guest. During his stay in Canton, Mr. Wong hopes to re-organise the Jointly Sworn Society before proceeding to Peking.

Dear Rice.  
The Chamber of Commerce and the Nine Charitable Institutions have called the attention of the Governor General to the enhanced price of rice and the consequent hardships suffered by the poor. The petitioners expressed the view that the dear price is due to piracy on the Pearl River, but the Governor has dissented from this view, stating that it is entirely due to shortage in crops. The Governor, however, has requested the petitioners to give all the help they can to the poor.

Loan Repaid.  
When independence was declared a loan of several thousands of dollars was secured from the Charitable Institutions and the Pawnbrokers, Guild, interest being fixed at 100 percent. Now that the finances of the city are in such a bad way, the lenders have agreed to the cancellation of the interest, and have been paid back the sum originally advanced.

Oxfordshire.  
The removal of the famous Jacobean Globe Room at the Reindeer Inn, Banbury, will take place in June. The condition of the purchase, which has been made by the director of an English and American firm, is that the room—that is, the ceiling, panelling, and windows—shall not be resold in situ.

HONGKONG'S HEALTH  
MATTERS

## Sanitary Board Minutes.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board held on Tuesday, the following matters will be dealt with:—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the suggested changes in the Sanitary Department Estimates for 1913. Minute by the President of the Sanitary Board relative to the plan of the Western District Sanitary Office.

Correspondence relative to the amendments to sections 108, 118, 121 and 122 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances 1903-1911.

Correspondence relative to closing the passage running from No. 40, Centre Street to No. 26, Sai Yuen Lane.

Application for a modification of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances 1903-1909 in respect of Nos. 10A and 10B, Bonham Road.

Mortality return from Macao for the weeks ending 29th April, and 6th May, 1912.

Mortality return for the fortnight ending 27th April, 1912.

Lime-washing return for the fortnight ending 30th April, 1912.

Rat return for the weeks ending 4th and 11th May, 1912.

Letter from Government relative to the plans of the proposed extension of the City Slaughter House.

## COMPANY MEETING.

## The Peak Tramways Co., Ltd.

The ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders in the Peak Tramway Co., Ltd., was held this noon in the Hongkong Hotel, Mr. H. Humphreys presiding. Those present were Sir C. P. Chater, Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Dr. J. W. Noble, Messrs. J. Scott Harston, and C. S. Gubbay, directors, J. Wright, J. M. Wong, D. E. Clark and the secretary Mr. G. Rapp.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for the past seven days, I will, with your permission, take them as read.

"I propose also to take as read the auditor's report."

During the year under review, thirteen extra cars have been added to the company's time table. We compute the addition to the running expenses caused by these cars at \$2,000 per annum. Wages and coals and stores are the principal items affected by the change, but charges and maintenance and repairs are also affected.

As a set-off against the foregoing, traffic receipts show an advance of \$1158.63, and maintenance and repairs (which were abnormally heavy the previous year, owing to new machinery being required in the engine house) a reduction of \$4570.56. The item "unclaimed dividends", although it appears as such for the first time, formerly figured under the heading of sundry creditors.

The extra cars between 8.45 p.m. and 11.30 p.m., whilst meeting a popular demand and establishing an uninterrupted service during those hours, have added a good deal to the running expenses. So far, these cars, which afford an excellent opportunity to residents on the lower levels of taking a trip to the Peak for a breath of fresh air during the summer months have, not been very well supported.

I have no further remarks to make, but if any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them.

There being no questions the chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts; Mr. J. Wright seconded, and the motion was carried.

Sir Paul Chater, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. J. Scott Harston, and Mr. C. S. Gubbay were re-elected to the directorate, on this motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Wright.

Mr. J. Wong proposed, and Mr. D. E. Clark seconded, the election of Messrs W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe which was carried.

The Chairman:—That is all the business gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready and may be had at the office on application.

## SHORT SERMON.

"Now Jehoshaphat had riches and honour in abundance; and he joined affinity with Ahab."

And Ahab said, "Wilt thou go with me to Ramoth Gilead? And he answered him, I am as thou art, and my people as thy people; and we will be with thee in the war."

Like the rest of us this king of Judah was a model in some things but not in others. There has been only one man of the countless millions who have trodden this earth who was a model in everything: Jesus Christ; the only one without sin and that is why He is the Saviour of the world.

Still there is a great deal to be learnt from the reflexions of the divine in the characters of good men, even if, as in Jehoshaphat, there are so many painful lapses from the straight way and so many "how-beits" have to be used to describe him.

Jehoshaphat started well. That is something; only the thing is to go on well. That, we all find, is much more difficult. Jehoshaphat, we read, "walked in the first ways of his father David." That is a remarkable expression. The first ways of David. It means that this young king had studied the life of David and had criticized it. He had been so morally in earnest that he had reviewed the whole career of David and had come to the conclusion that David in his early years was a better example for a young man than David in his old age. David, in his early flush of splendid faith in God, when he faced Goliath and spared Saul when he was in his power, was a finer model than David after his great sin. Here is a lesson for us. You will find people who always take a morose view of every good man. They have no eye for their good qualities; they harp on their defects and make out that every Christian is a hypocrite because some things in his life are better than others. Don't judge like that. There is something by way of an example to us in every good man. Follow him in his best characteristics as Jehoshaphat did David; not in his worst.

"He sought not to the Baalim." The worship of Baal seems to have had a tremendous fascination for the Hebrews. The idea of Baal was that of the fertility of nature, the power that produced the crops. That was the Baal idea; there was not one great god Baal, but every place had its own Baal, a Baal of Tyro, of Tarsus, of every place. The whole east was permeated with Baal worship; the worship of the productive power of nature; and as we are all liable to be carried away by the current beliefs of our age, the Jews were carried away with this form of worship. Here, then, we must form a high opinion of Jehoshaphat. "He sought not to the Baalim (plural of Baal) but to the God of his father and walked in his commandments." He was strong enough to take his own line in a decadent age. That is a great thing to do. It stamps a man as a man of principle. The whole society, priests and people, seems to have been Baal mad; but this young king made good use of his study of David's life, he "sought the God of his father David," and of his father Aah. That was grand. We are all carried away by current idolatries, current religious quackeries and fads; we let ourselves go, and follow social customs and notions, and argue that because everybody does them, therefore they are right. "Everybody does it," therefore it is right.

"Everybody gambles, so we will gamble," "everybody picks out of the commands of Jesus Christ just what suits him to obey; so will we." But that is a poor kind of moral life. There is no backbone in it. Society is always seeking its own Baalim. The thing for us all to do is to seek the God of our fathers, to obey Him, to see the clean path of His commandments running through the confused footsteps of the world, and walk in it. If we really want to know the right way, we can always find it.

## BUTTER. BUTTER.

We are pleased to announce that the selling prices of our different BRANDS BUTTER at present are as follows:—

## REDUCTIONS

"DAISY" BRAND 80 cents per lb.

"DAIRYMAID" " 75 " "

"BUTTERCUP" " 70 " "

PASTRY " 65 " "

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

GARNER QUELCH & CO.  
WINE MERCHANTS.

DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 630.

Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

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## DON'T FORGET.

To-day.

The Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.  
The Great Raymond at the New Theatre, Kau U Fong, 9 p.m.  
Variety Entertainment Monnt. Austin 9.15 p.m.

Sunday, May 19.

Bishop Pozzoni leaves.

Tuesday, May 20.

Criminal Sessions. Special Meeting, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Saturday, May 25.

Fourteenth Ordinary Annual Meeting. "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd. Messrs. Dodwell and Co.'s offices 12.30 p.m.

## ASAHI

## BEER

## SAPPORO

## BEER

## TO BE OBTAINED

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints. [70]

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT

## ISUAN?

## "TASTE IT"

THE MOST DELICIOUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER IN THE WORLD!

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

3, Duddell Street,

Tel. No. 1208.

[527]



# "KING GEORGE IV" Scotch Whisky

Its world-wide popularity is due to its mature ripeness, soft refinement, and exquisite flavour.

One of the principal brands of

THE DISTILLERS' COMPANY LIMITED,  
(Incorporated in Scotland)  
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.



## Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY'S.  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.  
"EMPEROR LINE."

Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

|                   |               |                     |              |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|
| "Monteagle" ...   | Satur. June 1 | "E. of Britain" ... | Fri. June 28 |
| "E. of India" ... | June 22       | "Allan Line" ...    | July 19      |
| "E. of Japan" ... | July 13       | "E. of Ireland" ... | Aug. 9       |

All steamers leave Hongkong at 6 p.m.

To Vancouver, B.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.  
Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world.  
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—  
D. W. Craddock, General Traffic Agent,  
Corner Pender Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier.)

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

| For                          | Steamship        | On                         |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE, & MOJI       | FOOKSANG* ...    | Saturday, 18th May, Noon.  |
| MANILA                       | YUENSANG* ...    | Saturday, 18th May, 2 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI & SWATOW            | KWONGSANG* ...   | Sunday, 19th May, 11 a.m.  |
| CHINWANTAO                   | ONSANG* ...      | Tuesday, 21st May, Noon.   |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA | KUTSANG* ...     | Tuesday, 21st May, 3 p.m.  |
| YOKOHAMA                     | CHEONGSHING* ... | Thursday, 23rd May, Noon.  |
| MANILA                       | LOONGSANG* ...   | Saturday, 25th May, 2 p.m. |

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kut-sang," "Nau-sang" and "Fook-sang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports; Chefoo, Tientsin, Via China, Swatow.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitum, Laidan, Davao, Simporay, Tawau, Uluken, Jember, and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.  
Telephone No. 215.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1912.

"SHIRE" LINE OF  
STEAMERS, LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

| For                         | Steamship     | DATE OF DEPARTURE. |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| LONDON ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP  | FLINTSHIRE    | On 20th May.       |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA   | MONMOUTHSHIRE | About 1st June.    |
| LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP | DENBIGHSHIRE  | 30th June.         |

These steamers have superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is particularly directed to the moderate fares charged.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1912.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,  
AND  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

Joint Service of  
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,  
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG

SATURDAY, 18th MAY.

10.00 p.m. "HONAM." 5.00 p.m. "KINSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sunday, at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 19th MAY.

The Company's Steamship, "SUI AN."

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure from Macao at 4 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 583 Tons, and "NANNING," 583 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOTEL MANSION (FIRST FLOOR),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

## Shipping

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

| Destination  | Steamers   | Sailing Dates                     |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP   | MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Murai, 9,000   | WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at Daylight. |
| COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID  | KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope, 9,000   | WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at Daylight. |
| YOKOHAMA, B.C., & SEA TIE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOFU, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA | SINABA MARU, Capt. S. Fumino, 7,000  | TUESDAY, 21st May, at 4 p.m.      |
| SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BOMBAY            | KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. K. Asakawa, 7,000   | TUESDAY, 4th June, at 4 p.m.      |
| KOBE & YOKOHAMA  | NIKKO MARU, Capt. Yagi, T.G. 001   | FRIDAY, 7th June, at Noon.        |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE  | HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fumino, 7,000  | THURSDAY, 23rd May, at Noon.      |
|  | TANGO MARU, Capt. N. Kawara, 7,000   | THURSDAY, 6th June, at Noon.      |
|  | MIKE MARU, Capt. N. Kawara, 7,000  | MONDAY, 20th May, at Noon.        |
|  | COLOMBO MARU, Capt. N. Kawara, 7,000   | WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at Noon.     |
|  | WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Kawara, 7,000  | WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at Noon.     |
| BOMBAY & SINGAPORE & COLOMBO   | KAWACHI MARU, Capt. A. Chikashiro, 7,000   | MONDAY, 27th May, at Noon.        |
| YOKOHAMA, MOJI & KOBE  | KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, 7,000   | WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at Noon.     |
| YOKOHAMA MARU  | "INABA MARU" will connect at Kobe with new steamer—S.S. "YOKOHAMA MARU," which will sail from Kobe for Seattle on or about 1st June, sailing at Keelung. |                                   |

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1912

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st &amp; 2nd class) available for 3 months

YOKOHAMA Return. KOBE Return. MOJI Return. NAGASAKI Return

1st class \$185. 2nd class \$81. 1st class \$122. 2nd class \$75. 1st class \$109. 2nd class \$65. 1st class \$95. 2nd class \$57.

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CALCUTTA LINE.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, BANGKOK, &amp; CALCUTTA

ICHYLON MARU, Capt. Y. T. Kawa, T. 6,000

SATURDAY, 18th May.

Cargo only.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

Shanghai and Moji may be omitted without notice.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer Tons Captain From Hongkong

MIYASAKI MARU 9,000 T. Murai May 22nd

KITANO MARU 9,000 F. E. Cope June 5th

IYO MARU 7,000 R. Takeda June 19th

FOR SEATTLE.

INABA MARU 7,000 S. Tominga May 21st

KAMAKURA MARU 7,000 K. Woods June 4th

TAMBA MARU 7,000 S. Wada June 18th

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailing, etc., apply to the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For                                    | Steamers       | To Sail             |
|--|----------------|---------------------|
| SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN | "LINAN" ...    | 18th May, Night.    |
| TSINGTAO & NEWCHANG                    | "HUICHOW" ...  | 19th May, Daylight. |
| MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU                  | "TAMING" ...   | 20th May, 4 p.m.    |
| HAIPHONG                               | "SINGAN" ...   | 22nd May, 9 a.m.    |
| SHANGHAI                               | "CHINHUA" ...  | 23rd May, 4 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI                               | "ANHUI" ...    | 25th May, Night.    |
| WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN                   | "KUEICHOW" ... | 27th May, 4 p.m.    |

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin crew Steamers "Tea" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of a.s. "Kailong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE. TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chienan, Linan, Chienan) with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 17th May, 1912.

## Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA  
LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European, North American, and British Ports, also to Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Adriatic, Black Sea and Baltic, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD. HOMEWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Yokohama: For Rotterdam, Hamburg &amp; Antwerp:

S.S. ALESIA ... 29th May. S.S. ALCADIA ... 24th May.

S.S. SEGOWIA ... 6th June. S.S. SITHONIA ... 1st June.

S.S. SILESIA ... 20th June. For Havre, Bremen &amp; Hamburg:

S.S. FURST BULOW ... 27th June. For Marseilles, Hamburg &amp; Antwerp:

S.S. S. DALUSIA ... 13th June. For Marseilles, Havre &amp; Hamburg:

S.S. BAYERN ... 14th June.

For Further Particulars, apply to Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.

HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship Tons Captain For Sailing Date

RUBI ... 4000 S. A. Cr. sby. Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu. TUESDAY, 21st May, 4 p.m.

ZAFIRO ... 4000 M. C. Smith. Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu. THURSDAY, 30th May, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO., GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong 16th May 1912

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Nightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer From Expected on or about For Will leave on or about

Tijmanock ... JAPAN ... 1st half May ... JAVA ... 2nd half May.

Tijpanas ... JAPAN ... 1st half May ... JAPAN ... 2nd half May.

Tijkini ... JAPAN ... 2nd half May ... SHANGHAI ... 2nd half May.

Tijmah ... SHANGHAI ... 2nd half May ... JAPAN ... 2nd half May.

Tijtaroot ... JAPAN ... 1st half June ... JAPAN ... 1st half June.

Tijboda ... JAPAN ... 1st half June ... SHANGHAI ... 1st half June.

Tijliwong ... JAPAN ... 1st half June ... JAPAN ... 2nd half June.

Tijlatap ... JAPAN ... 2nd half June ... SHANGHAI ... 1st half July.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of stateroom passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375 York Building.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all ports in the United States and Canada, and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer Tons Captain Date of sailing

S.S. "Nippon Maru" ... 11,000 ... W. E. Filler ... May 28th, Noon.

S.S. "Tenyo Maru" ... 21,000 ... K. Bent ... June 4th, Noon.

S.S. "Shinyo Maru" ... 21,000 ... H. B. Smith ... June 25th, Noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screw.

All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

The triple screw steamer "Nippon Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA &amp; HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 24th May, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexico, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer Tons Date of Sailing

Hongkong Maru ... 11,000 ... Friday, June 7, Noon.

Kiyo Maru ... 17,000 ... Saturday, Aug. 6, Noon.

Bayo Maru ... 10,000 ... Friday, October 4, Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Freight and Passage, apply to S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

(KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)

MEE CHEUNG. WING KEE &amp; CO.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER 47-49, Connaught Rd.

HONGKONG. SHIPOHANDLERS.

TELEPHONE NO. 1913. PROVISION &amp; COAL.

DEVELOPER, PAINTER &amp; ETC. MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG, 17th May, 1912.

## LOG BOOK.

New French Liner.

The new liner La Franco, belonging to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, with 1,205 passengers on board, left Havre for New York on April 20. The vessel, which is the largest and most elaborate built in France, is 700 ft. long, and her engines are capable of driving her at a speed of 22 knots an hour.

Two new boats for N.Y.K.

It is understood that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha intends placing orders in Japan for two passenger and cargo steamers of 10,500 tons each, for their European line which will be propelled by turbines. The two vessels will be luxuriously fitted at an estimated cost of ¥2,000,000 each, for the conveyance of passengers.

Mr. Ismay.

Mr. J. Bruce Ismay, the Chairman of the White Star Line, is also Chairman of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company says the "Malay Mail". The Company owns an important fleet of 15 steamers trading round the Indian Ocean, to Ceylon, Hongkong and Burma, and to Java, in the management of which Mr. Bruce Ismay has always taken an active interest. Mr. Ismay's father, the founder of the White Star Line, was also Chairman of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, and was succeeded by his partner in the firm of Messrs. Ismay, Harle and Co., Mr. William Ismay. It was on the latter's death that Mr. Bruce Ismay became Chairman of the Asiatic Company.

Prosperous tramp steamers.

Rather a useful light on the profits of cargo boat companies is thrown by a comparative table compiled in the "Straits Times". It deals with the accounts of sixteen different undertakings, with a paid-up capital of £1,500,238, and steamers aggregating 400,000 tons. Their profits in 1910 totalled £874,210, and in 1911 £592,584, or an increase of £281,626. They distributed £117,077 in dividends for 1910, and £173,499 for 1911, or an advance from 4.07 per cent. The list includes weak companies as well as strong. Thus there are two which paid no dividends in either year. Two others, which declared no dividend for 1910, paid 3 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively for 1911. There are a few cases in which the profit was doubled, or more than doubled and in these instances the dividend was advanced proportionately. One company distributed 15 per cent., as against 8, and another 7.12 per cent., as compared with 3 per cent.

Such figures are pretty clear proof that the tramp steamer has entered upon a period of prosperity. It is generally anticipated that for the current year still better results will be disclosed. On the other hand, the tramp ship-owner has been compelled to pay considerably higher rates of wages, as a consequence of the seamen's strike last summer, while the coal strike has not only led to a good deal of disorganization, but is likely to mean high prices for bunkers for some time to come. Tramp shipping, however, is at the present moment fairly able to adjust freight rates to its liking, for, in the present active condition of the world's trade, there is not a whit too much tonnage afloat.

Robbery on C. M. Steamer.

The China Mutual steamer Pingyao was the scene of a most daring robbery on the night of the 7th inst. It appears, says the "N. China Daily News," that the vessel finished loading cargo at 6 p.m. when all hatches were closed, but early on the morning of the 8th instant one of the hatches was discovered open and a quantity of copper ingots, about forty, valued at from \$35 to \$40 each, had been stolen. The vessel was lying in the stream at the time, opposite Jardine's Hongkong Wharves, and having been painted the previous day, footprints of the thieves were discernible upon the vessel's side. Beyond the arrest of a load of a lighter vessel, no other trace of the thieves has been found.







FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS

MARKET PRICES.

| BRITISH.    |                          |        |      |        |                              |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------|------|--------|------------------------------|
| Name        | Class                    | Tons   | Guns | I.H.P. | Commander                    |
| Alacrity    | Despatch-boat            | 1,700  | 4    | 2,000  | Comdr. A. Lowndes            |
| Astoria     | 2nd class cruiser        | 4,350  | 10   | 7,000  | Captain E. B. Kiddie         |
| Atlas       | Admiralty tug            | 615    | —    | 1,400  | —                            |
| Bramble     | Gunboat                  | 710    | —    | 900    | Com. B. G. Washington        |
| Britannia   | Gunboat                  | 710    | —    | 900    | Lt.-Com. J. M. Barker        |
| Cadmus      | British sloop            | 1,070  | —    | 1,400  | Capt. H. Lynes               |
| Cambrin     | 2nd class cruiser        | 4,350  | 10   | 7,000  | Capt. J. E. Drummond         |
| Chorub      | Water tank and tug       | 300    | —    | 340    | Master W. Smith              |
| Clio        | British sloop            | 1,070  | —    | 1,400  | Comdr. H. R. Voile           |
| Fame        | Torpedo-boat destroyer   | 340    | 6    | 5,700  | Lt.-Com. H. S. Monroe        |
| Flora       | 2nd class cruiser        | 4,350  | 10   | 7,000  | Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.   |
| Handy       | Torpedo boat destroyer   | 295    | 6    | 4,000  | Lt.-Com. R. R. Roseman       |
| Janus       | Torpedo-boat destroyer   | 320    | 6    | 3,000  | Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell           |
| Kent        | Armoured cruiser         | 9,800  | 14   | 22,000 | Capt. Allen T. Hunt          |
| Kinsla      | River gunboat            | 616    | —    | 1,200  | Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt         |
| Merlin      | Surveying ship           | 1,070  | —    | 1,400  | Capt. F. O. C. Pasco         |
| Minotaur    | Armoured cruiser         | 14,600 | —    | 27,000 | Capt. G. C. Cayley           |
| Monmouth    | Armoured cruiser         | 9,800  | —    | 22,000 | Capt. L. E. Power, M.V.O.    |
| Moorhen     | River gunboat            | 180    | 2    | 800    | Lt.-Comdr. G. P. Leith       |
| Newcastle   | 2nd class cruiser        | 4,800  | —    | 22,000 | Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.   |
| Nightingale | River gunboat            | 85     | —    | 240    | Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray         |
| Otter       | Torpedo-boat             | 385    | 6    | 5,300  | Comdr. Lambie                |
| Pegasus     | Protected cruiser        | 2,135  | —    | 5,000  | Comdr. P. H. Mitchell        |
| Prometheus  | 3rd class cruiser        | 2,135  | —    | 5,000  | Comdr. P. H. Mitchell        |
| Ribble      | T.B.D.                   | 500    | —    | 7,500  | Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon  |
| Robin       | River gunboat            | 85     | 2    | 240    | Lt.-Comdr. J. S. Tyndall     |
| Rosario     | Depotship for Submarines | 980    | —    | 1,400  | Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Arridge     |
| Sandpiper   | River gunboat            | 85     | 2    | 240    | Lt.-Com. E. J. J. Fouthby    |
| Snipe       | River gunboat            | 85     | 2    | 240    | Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie      |
| Taku        | Torpedo boat destroyer   | 305    | —    | 6,000  | Lt.-Comdr. Brickenhead       |
| Tamar       | Receiving ship           | 4,650  | —    | —      | Comdr. Eyres                 |
| Toul        | River gunboat            | 180    | 2    | 800    | Com. Hon. Guy Skopford       |
| Thistle     | Gunboat                  | 710    | —    | 900    | Lt.-Com. M. Baillie Hamilton |
| Usk         | T.B.D.                   | 500    | —    | 7,500  | Lt.-Comdr. B. W. Bluet       |
| Virago      | Torpedo-boat destroyer   | 300    | 6    | 6,300  | Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall    |
| Waterwitch  | Surveying ship           | 920    | —    | 450    | Lt.-Com. R. L. Hancock       |
| Welland     | T.B.D.                   | 590    | —    | 57,000 | Lt.-Com. E. T. Chambers      |
| Whiting     | Torpedo-boat destroyer   | 360    | 5    | 5,000  | Lt.-Com. G. B. Hartford      |
| Widgeon     | Gunboat                  | 195    | 2    | 800    | Comdr. M. H. Wilding         |
| Woodcock    | Gunboat                  | 150    | 2    | 550    | Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood     |
| Woodlark    | Gunboat                  | 150    | 2    | 550    | Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Mulock      |

| AMERICAN. |           |   |   |   |                          |
|-----------|-----------|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| No. 30    | Submarine | — | — | — | Ensign J. McC. Murray    |
| No. 37    | —         | — | — | — | Lieut. E. D. McWhorter   |
| No. 38    | —         | — | — | — | Ensign J. C. Van de Carr |
| T.B. 035  | —         | — | — | — | Ensign C. M. Yates       |
| T.B. 036  | —         | — | — | — | Commander M. L. Bristol  |
| T.B. 037  | —         | — | — | — | Lieut. C. S. Graves      |
| T.B. 038  | —         | — | — | — | Lieut. R. Hill           |
| T.B. 039  | —         | — | — | — | Lieut. S. W. Coker       |
| T.B. 040  | —         | — | — | — | Lieut. F. J. Fletcher    |
| T.B. 041  | —         | — | — | — | Com. S. S. Robinson      |
| T.B. 042  | —         | — | — | — | Ensign J. L. Oswald      |
| T.B. 043  | —         | — | — | — | Lieut. B. H. Green       |
| T.B. 044  | —         | — | — | — | Lt. Com. V. S. Houston   |
| T.B. 045  | —         | — | — | — | Com. R. H. Jackson       |
| T.B. 046  | —         | — | — | — | Chief Gun. J. Mitchell   |
| T.B. 047  | —         | — | — | — | Lieut. E. P. Svarz       |
| T.B. 048  | —         | — | — | — | Com. H. A. Wiley         |
| T.B. 049  | —         | — | — | — | Lieut. C. A. Woodruff    |

| VESSELS TEMPORARILY ON ASIATIC STATION. |                  |        |    |        |                        |
|---|------------------|--------|----|--------|------------------------|
| Buffalo                                 | Transport        | 6,000  | 6  | 3,600  | Comdr. C. M. Stone     |
| Colorado                                | Armored cruiser  | 13,680 | 18 | 23,000 | Capt. W. A. Gill       |
| California                              | Armored cruiser  | 13,680 | 18 | 23,000 | Capt. A. S. Halstead   |
| West Virginia                           | —                | 13,680 | 18 | 23,000 | —                      |
| GERMAN.                                 |                  |        |    |        |                        |
| Emden                                   | Cruiser          | 3,600  | 22 | 13,500 | Capt. v. Restorff      |
| Gneisenau                               | Armoured cruiser | 11,500 | 36 | 20,000 | Captain v. Usalar      |
| Ilis                                    | Gunboat          | 900    | 12 | 1,300  | Comdr. v. Gohren       |
| Jaguar                                  | Gunboat          | 900    | 12 | 1,300  | Comdr. Varaslow        |
| Leipzig                                 | Cruiser          | 3,250  | 24 | 11,000 | Capt. Behncke          |
| Lucho                                   | Gunboat          | 900    | 10 | 1,350  | Comdr. Bendemann       |
| Nurnburg                                | Cruiser          | 3,400  | 22 | 13,200 | Capt. Morsberger       |
| Otter                                   | River gunboat    | —      | —  | —      | Capt. Lieut. Jantzen   |
| Scharnhorst                             | Flagship         | 11,000 | 36 | 26,000 | Capt. Rosing           |
| S. 90                                   | Torpedo-boat     | 400    | 8  | 6,500  | Capt. Lut. Berenberg   |
| Taku                                    | Torpedo-boat     | 280    | 4  | 6,000  | Obt. z. S. Claassen    |
| Tiger                                   | Gunboat          | 900    | 10 | 1,350  | Comdr. Luppe           |
| Tsingtau                                | River gunboat    | 223    | 4  | 1,300  | Capt. Lut. Frhr Fircks |
| Vaterland                               | River gunboat    | 223    | 4  | 500    | Obt. z. S. Prinz       |

| FRENCH.     |                   |        |    |        |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|--------|----|--------|-------------------|
| Dupleix     | Armoured cruiser  | 10,014 | 30 | 20,000 | —                 |
| Kleber      | 1st Class cruiser | 9,700  | 12 | 19,800 | —                 |
| Decade      | Gunboat           | 645    | 10 | 1,000  | Lieut. de Linares |
| Argus       | River gunboat     | 180    | 6  | 570    | Lieut. d'Estienne |
| Vigilante   | Gunboat           | 123    | 7  | 500    | Lieut. Biscall    |
| Pelito      | Gunboat           | 130    | —  | —      | Lieut. Pucchi     |
| Esturgeon   | Submarine         | —      | —  | —      | Lieut. Combet     |
| Lynx        | Submarine         | —      | —  | —      | Lieut. Marrs      |
| Perle       | Submarine         | —      | —  | —      | —                 |
| Protee      | Submarine         | —      | —  | —      | Lieut. Morris     |
| Styx        | Armoured gunboat  | 1,708  | 10 | 1,700  | Lieut. Seriot     |
| Brando      | Destroyer         | 350    | 7  | 303    | —                 |
| d'Iberville | Destroyer         | —      | —  | —      | —                 |
| Takou       | Destroyer         | —      | —  | —      | —                 |
| Pistolat    | Destroyer         | —      | —  | —      | —                 |
| Monseignat  | Destroyer         | —      | —  | —      | —                 |
| Vanban      | Torpedo-depot.    | —      | —  | —      | —                 |
| Veteran     | Torpedo-depot.    | —      | —  | —      | —                 |
| Manche      | Surveying-ship    | 1,025  | 10 | 9,000  | Lieut. Bihel      |

| PORTUGUESE. |         |   |   |   |                  |
|-------------|---------|---|---|---|------------------|
| Macao       | Gunboat | — | — | — | Capt. Martins    |
| Patra       | Gunboat | — | — | — | Capt. J. Milheto |

Hongkong, May 16, 1912.

BUTCHER MEAT.

|   | Cts.       |
|---|------------|
| Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa | lb. 20     |
| " Omelet, — Ham Ngau Yuk                | " 20       |
| " Roast, — Shiu                         | " 20       |
| " Breast, — Ngau Lam                    | " 16       |
| " Strip, — Tong Yuk                     | " 15       |
| " Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa                  | " 20       |
| " do, — Sirloin Cottom — Ngau Lau       | " 30       |
| " Sausages, — Ngau Ching                | " 24       |
| Bullock's Brains, — Kaow                | per set 9  |
| " Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li               | each 45    |
| " corned, — Ham Ngau Li                 | " 60       |
| " Head, — Ngau Tan                      | " 6        |
| " Heart, — Ngau Sum                     | " 12       |
| " Lump, Silt, — Ngau Kim                | " 18       |
| " Feet, — Ngau Kask                     | " 9        |
| " Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu                   | " 18       |
| " Tail, — Ngau Mei                      | " 12       |
| " Liver, — Ngau Kon                     | " 12       |
| " Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To          | " 6        |
| Calve Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-kark | set \$1    |
| Mutton Chop, — Yeung Poi Kwat           | lb. 22     |
| " Leg, — Yeung Poi                      | " 22       |
| " Shoulder, — Yeung Shau                | " 20       |
| " Pig Chindings, — Chu Chong            | " 22       |
| " Brains, — Chu Know                    | per set 24 |
| " Feet, — Chu Kark                      | lb. 12     |
| " Fry, — Chu Chak                       | " 25       |
| " Head, — Chu Tau                       | " 15       |
| " Heart, — Chu Sum                      | each 13    |
| " Kidneys, — Chu Yiu                    | " 9        |
| " Liver, — Chu Con                      | lb 30      |
| Pork Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat               | " 20       |
| " Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk                 | " 20       |
| " Leg, — Chu Poi                        | " 24       |
| " Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau                | " 15       |
| Sheep Head and Feet, — Yeung Tau Kark   | set 50     |
| " Heart, — Yeung Sum                    | each 6     |
| " Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu                  | " 9        |
| " Liver, — Yeung Con                    | 1 24       |
| Smoking Pigs, To Order — Chu Chai       | " 22       |
| Suet, Beef — Sang Ngau Yan              | " 20       |
| " Mutton, — Sang Yeung Yau              | " 22       |
| " Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk                 | " 20       |
| " Sausages, — Ngau Chai Ching           | " 20       |

POULTRY.

|                                       | Cts.       |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Chicken, — Kai Chai                   | lb 32      |
| Capon, Large, Small, — Sin Kai        | " 32       |
| Ducks, — Ap                           | " 28       |
| Doves, — Pan Kau                      | each 24    |
| Eggs, Hen — Kai Tan                   | per doz 24 |
| Fowls, Canton, — Kai                  | lb. 35     |
| " Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai               | " 30       |
| Goose, — Ngai                         | " 22       |
| Goose, Wild Shui, — Shang-lo Yea Ngai | pair —     |
| Musk Deer, — Wong Keng                | each —     |
| Hare, Shanghai, — Fu Chai             | " —        |
| Partridge, — Che Khoo                 | " —        |
| Pheasant, — Shan Kai                  | pair \$ 1  |
| Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup            | each 30    |
| " Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup           | " 25       |
| Quail, — Um Chun                      | " 24       |
| Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheul             | dozen —    |
| Snipe, — Sa Choy                      | each —     |
| Turkeys, Cook — Phor Kai Kung         | lb. 65     |
| " Hen, — Na                           | " 40       |
| Wild Ducks, Shai — Shang hoi Sui Ap   | " —        |
| Teal, — Sui Ap Chai                   | " —        |
| Wild Ducks Canton — Sang-Shing Sui Ap | " —        |

FISH.

|                                       | Cts. |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Barbel, — Ka Yu                       | lb 8 |
| Bream, — Bin Yu                       | " 17 |
| Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu | " 17 |
| Carp, — Li Yu                         | " 20 |
| Catfish, — Ohik Yu                    | " 19 |
| Codfish, — Mun Yu                     | " 20 |
| Crabs, — Hui                          | " 22 |
| Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu                 | " 16 |
| Dab, — Sa Mang Yu                     | " 17 |
| Dace, — Wong Mei Lun                  | " 11 |
| Dog Fish, — Tit Tu Sa                 | " 8  |
| Eels, Congor, — Hoi Mann              | " 10 |
| " Fresh water, — Tam Sin Yu           | " 17 |
| Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin              | " 28 |
| Frogs, — Tien Kai                     | " 30 |
| Garoupa, — Sek Pan                    | " 52 |
| Gudgeon, — Pak Kup Yu                 | " 12 |
| Harrings, — Tso Pak                   | " 20 |
| Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kup            | " 32 |
| Labrus, — Wong Ya Yu                  | " 16 |
| Loach, — Wu Yu                        | " 28 |
| Loles, — Lang Ha                      | " 24 |
| Mackerel, — Chi Yu                    | " 24 |
| Monk Fish, — Mong Yu                  | " 28 |
| Mullet, — Chai Yu                     | " 24 |
| Oysters, — Sang Hoo                   | " 20 |
| Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu             | " 15 |
| Perch, — Tau Loo                      | " 16 |
| Pike, — Pa Paw Poong                  | " 8  |
| Plaice, — Pan Yu                      | " 20 |
| Pomfret, Black, — Hak Ohong           | " 24 |
| Pomfret, White, — Pak Ohong           | " 24 |
| Prawn, — Ming Ha                      | " 48 |
| Ray, — Pai Pa Sa                      | " 9  |
| Rock Fish, — Sak Ka Kung              | " 16 |
| Shark, — Sa Yu                        | " 10 |

Salmon, — Ma Yan Yu

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Shark, — Sa Yu                         | lb. 24 |
| Skate, — Po Yu                         | " 10   |
| Shrimps, — Ha                          | " 28   |
| Snapper, — Lap Yu                      | " 24   |
| Soles, — Tat Sa Yu                     | " 22   |
| Tench, — Wan Yu                        | " 20   |
| Turbot, — Cho How Yu                   | " 22   |
| Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kork Yu | " 60   |
| White Bat, — Ngau Yu Chai              | " —    |

FRUITS.

|   | Cts.    |
|---|---------|
| Almonds, — Hung Yau                               | lb. 28  |
| Apples (California) — Kuan San Ping Kho           | " —     |
| " (Chafoo) — Tin Chun Ping Kho                    | " 15    |
| " Small, — Hoi Tong                               | each —  |
| " Custard, — Fan Lai Chi                          | " —     |
| Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chiu | lb. 4   |
| " (brides), Macao, — San Heung Chiu               | " 4     |
| Chestnuts, Chinese, — Foong Lut                   | " 15    |
| Carambola, — Yeung Tse                            | " —     |
| Cocconuts, — Yeh Tse                              | each 12 |
| Lemons, China, — Ning Moong                       | " 6     |
| " America, — Kuan San Ning Moon                   | " 6     |
| Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone             | b 25    |
| " Fresh   | " —     |
| Limes, (Saigon) — Sai Kung Ning Moong             | each —  |
| Mango, Manila, — Lai Sung Mong                    | " 10    |
| Mangosteens, — San Chuk Tee                       | doz 20  |
| Oranges, (Canton) — San-shing Tim Ching           | lb 14   |
| " Sweet   | " 20    |
| Pears, (American), — Kam San Shoot Lay            | " 10    |
| " (Canton), Cooking, — Sa Lay                     | " 10    |
| Peanuts, — Fa Sang                                | " 10    |
| Persimmons Large, — Hung Chie                     | " —     |
| Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Poon Ti Law Law       | each —  |
| " 2nd — Chung-tang Paw Law                        | " —     |
| Plantain, — Tai Chou                              | lb 2    |
| Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai                         | " 6     |
| Pumelo, Siam, — Chim Lo Yau                       | each 22 |
| " Shanghai, — Lo Kwat                             | " —     |
| Walnuts, — Hop Tuo                                | lb 14   |
| " Green, — Sang Hop Tuo                           | " —     |
| Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa              | each —  |
| " (China) Sai Kwa                                 | " —     |
| Grapes, — Sang Po Tai Tse                         | lb —    |

VEGETABLES, &c.

|   | Cts.    |
|---|---------|
| Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chi | lb 8    |
| Chouk                                     | " 8     |
| Beans, (French), Macao, — Oh Moou Pin Tau | " 8     |
| " (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hai Pin     | " —     |
| " Tau                                     | " —     |
| " Sprout, — Ah Oho                        | " 2     |
| " Long, — Tau Ko                          | " —     |
| Beet Root, — Hung Choi Tau                | each 4  |
| Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuan             | " 6     |
| " Red, — Hung Ker                         | " 5     |
| Cabbage, Chinese, com., — Kai Choy        | " 8     |
| Cabbage Red, — Hung Yea Choy              | " 8     |
| Cabbage, Shanghai, — Yeh Chai             | " 8     |
| Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kau Shun            | lb. —   |
| Cauliflower, Large size, — Tai Yeh Cho Fa | each —  |
| " Medium size, — Cheung Yeh Cho Fa        | " —     |
| " Small size, — Sai Yen Chai Fa           | " —     |
| Carrots, — Kam Shum                       | lb. 6   |
| Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Chai          | " 8     |
| " English, — Yeung Kan Chai               | " 5     |
| Chillies Dried, — Gon Lat Chiu            | " 20    |
| " Red, — Hung Far Chiu                    | " 15    |
| " Green, — Ching Lai Chiu                 | " 10    |
| Curry Stuff, English, — Kar Lee Chiu Liu  | " 10    |
| Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa                    | " 2     |
| Kitter Squash, — Fu Kwa                   | " 10    |
| Garlic, — Que Tau                         | " 8     |
| Ginger, young, — Sun Tse Keung            | " 6     |
| " old, — Lo Keung                         | " 8     |
| Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan         | " 14    |
| Indian Corn, — Suk Mai                    | each 5  |
| Lettuce, — Yeung Sang Chai                | " 1     |
| Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai                 | lb. 6   |
| " Mandarin, — Kwai Lum Ma Tai             | " 8     |
| Mushrooms, Fresh, — Sang Cho Koo          | " —     |
| Mush Melon, Amer. — Kam-san Hong Kwa      | each —  |
| Okroes                                    | " —     |
| Onions Bombay, — Yeung Chong Tau          | " 10    |
| " Green, — Sang Chong                     | " 10    |
| " Shanghai, — Shang-hoi Chong Tau         | " 8     |
| Papaw, 1st qual., — Tai Man Sau Kua       | each 10 |
| " 2nd — Chung                             | " 8     |
| Paraley, — Kan Cho                        | " 6     |
| Green Peas, — Ching Tau                   | lb. —   |
| Potatoes, Sweet, — Fan Shu                | " 3     |
| " Shanghai, — Shang-hoi Shu Tse           | " —     |
| " Japan, — Yut Poon Shu Tse               | " —     |
| " American, — Fa Ki Shu Tse               | " 8     |
| " Foochow, — Foo-chow Shu Tse             | " 3     |
| Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa                       | " 3     |
| Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tse                 | " 5     |
| Rhubab (Fresh), — Tai Wong                | " —     |
| Sage, — Tse So                            | " 8     |
| Shallots, — Gon Chung Tau                 | " —     |
| Spinach, — Yin Chai                       | " 4     |
| Tomatoes, — Fan Ker                       | " 8     |
| Taro, — Wu Tau                            | " 5     |
| Turnips, Panti, (Long), — Lo Pak          | " 4     |
| " English, — Yeung Lo Pak                 | " 2     |
| Vegetable Marrow, — Chit Kwa              | " 3     |
| " (American), — Kam-san Chit Kwa          | " —     |
| Water Cress, — Sai Yeung Cho              | " 10    |
| Lily root, — Lin Ngau                     | " —     |
| Yams, — Ta Shu                            | " 5     |

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS.



## COMMERCIAL.

## SHARE REPORT.

The following is Messrs. Wright and Hornby's weekly share report.

There has been a general improvement in our local market during the week and a fair amount of business has been put through. Rubber is quoted from at 47.3-4 per lb—quiet.

Bar Silver is quoted at 24.1-4 per oz for ready and 24.7-16 for forward delivery—dull.

Exchange on London opened today at T.F. 2/0.1-8.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have changed hands at various rates from \$835 to \$830, and the market closes with probable buyers at the latter rate. London is unchanged at \$83.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are quiet at \$815. Cantons have improved after sales at \$220 to a buying quotation of \$225.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Firms have sold at \$351 and \$352 and more shares could be placed at the latter rate. China Firms are steady at \$132.

Shipping.—Steamboats are wanted at \$27. China and Manila are wanted at \$10.50. Star Ferries at \$32 for the old and \$20 for the new. Douglas's at \$27 and Indos at \$65 are all in demand at quotation. Shells have been sold to London at \$120/- down to 118/-, closing firm at this rate.

Refineries.—China Sugars have changed hands at \$107 to \$109, sellers now wanting \$110. Luzons are quiet at \$34.

Mining.—Ranhs have sellers at \$4.1-4 and there are no buyers over \$4. Chinese Engineering are strong at \$7.6. Trouths after sales at \$0/- close with sellers at 78/-, Langkats are inquired for at T.F. 67. Handwaters are on offer at \$5.00.

Docks Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong Docks have been sold at various rates from \$47 to \$49, closing firm at the latter rate. Shanghai Docks are unchanged at T.F. 54. Kowloon Wharves are wanted at \$61 after sales at the rate. Now Amoy Docks have been booked at \$63 and \$64. Hongkong Wharves are quoted T.F. 87.

Lands Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have changed hands at \$101 to \$107, buyers now offering \$106. West Point at \$53 and Kowloon Lands at \$34 are inquired for at quotations. Humphreys Estates have been placed at \$8.00. Hongkong Hotels have improved to \$110 for the old and \$70 for the new issue.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are neglected at \$5.00.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cement at \$4.1-2. China Borneos at \$10.1-2. Dairy Farms at \$22. Electric at \$22.1-2. Ropes at \$18.1-2. Waterboats at \$7.1-4. China Light and Power at \$2.00. Steam Laundries at \$5.00 and William Powells at \$6.1-2 can be placed at quotations. China Providents have sellers at \$8.3-4.

Quotations received by cable from London to-day:—

Banks. £83/-  
London Asiatics 10/3.  
Indos 27/-  
Eastern Internationals 20/-  
Shells 5/18/- middle  
United Sordangs 100/-  
Tronchs 2/17/8 middle.

For Swearing on the Telephone.

For swearing on the telephone at girl operators, Edward Murphy, a bartender, of Portland (Oregon) has been sentenced to serve six months in jail and pay a fine of \$20. This is the first conviction under the new statute making the public use of profane or indecent language vagrancy. Murphy took an appeal.

It is believed that other prosecutions for using profane language over telephones will follow.

Petroleum no New Thing.

The petroleum in history, which has made such great advances during the last fifty years, deals with a product which has been known in some lands from earliest days. In China it was used long before history was first written. The famous petroleum springs near Bakou, on the western shore of the Caspian Sea, have been known from the earliest times. Antiquarians say that Piny and Herodotus each knew or had heard of petroleum.

## SPORT.

## Results of Home Football Matches.

## State of League Tables.

The following are the results of the league football matches played on April 20, and those of the league tables following these matches:—

## League—Division 1.

|                  | P. | W. | L. | D. | P. |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Blackburn R.     | 33 | 19 | 7  | 8  | 40 |
| Newcastle United | 37 | 18 | 12 | 7  | 43 |
| Everton          | 34 | 12 | 12 | 5  | 42 |
| Colton W.        | 37 | 10 | 15 | 2  | 41 |
| Aston Villa      | 39 | 17 | 14 | 9  | 39 |
| Sheffield W.     | 37 | 15 | 13 | 9  | 39 |
| Sheffield Utd.   | 38 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 38 |
| Middlesbrough    | 36 | 15 | 13 | 8  | 37 |
| West Brom. A.    | 33 | 15 | 11 | 7  | 37 |
| Tottenham H.     | 37 | 14 | 14 | 9  | 36 |
| Sheffield United | 39 | 13 | 15 | 9  | 36 |
| Woolwich A.      | 39 | 11 | 14 | 8  | 36 |
| Bradford City    | 36 | 14 | 15 | 7  | 35 |
| Manchester City  | 36 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 34 |
| Manchester Utd.  | 37 | 12 | 16 | 9  | 33 |
| Oldham Athletic  | 36 | 12 | 15 | 9  | 33 |
| Preston N. E.    | 37 | 13 | 17 | 7  | 33 |
| Nottingham       | 37 | 13 | 17 | 7  | 33 |
| Liverpool        | 37 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 32 |
| Bury             | 37 | 6  | 23 | 8  | 20 |

\*Aston Villa 2 Newcastle United 0  
Manchester City 2 Bury 0  
Manchester United 2 Oldham Athletic 1  
Everton 3 Sheffield Wednesday 1  
Liverpool 2 Sheffield Utd. 0  
Tottenham Hotspur 1 Bolton W. 1  
Sunderland 3 Preston North End 0

## League—Division 2.

|                  | P. | W. | L. | D. | P. |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Durham County    | 37 | 22 | 7  | 8  | 52 |
| Barley           | 37 | 22 | 7  | 8  | 52 |
| Chelsea          | 35 | 21 | 8  | 6  | 48 |
| Clapton Orient   | 37 | 20 | 14 | 3  | 43 |
| Hull City        | 37 | 17 | 13 | 7  | 40 |
| Walsingham W.    | 37 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 39 |
| Barley           | 31 | 11 | 8  | 12 | 36 |
| Grimsby Town     | 38 | 15 | 11 | 9  | 38 |
| Pullman          | 37 | 16 | 10 | 6  | 39 |
| Lancaster Fosse  | 37 | 14 | 16 | 7  | 35 |
| Bradford         | 36 | 13 | 15 | 8  | 35 |
| Blackpool        | 36 | 13 | 15 | 8  | 34 |
| Bristol City     | 37 | 11 | 18 | 5  | 34 |
| Nottingham       | 37 | 13 | 18 | 6  | 33 |
| Stockport County | 37 | 12 | 19 | 6  | 32 |
| Huddersfield     | 37 | 12 | 19 | 6  | 30 |
| Glossop          | 36 | 8  | 16 | 12 | 28 |
| Leeds City       | 37 | 10 | 19 | 8  | 28 |
| Gainsborough T.  | 36 | 5  | 20 | 11 | 21 |
| Glossop          | 3  | 1  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Leeds City       | 1  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  |

## Southern League.

|                   | P. | W. | L. | D. | P. |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Queen's Park R.   | 37 | 12 | 11 | 4  | 32 |
| Plymouth Argyle   | 37 | 21 | 9  | 6  | 47 |
| Northampton       | 33 | 20 | 9  | 6  | 47 |
| Swindon           | 36 | 20 | 9  | 6  | 46 |
| Brighton and Hove | 37 | 18 | 10 | 9  | 46 |
| Coventry City     | 37 | 16 | 13 | 8  | 40 |
| Millwall Athletic | 37 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 40 |
| Crystal Palace    | 37 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 38 |
| Watford           | 37 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 36 |
| Stoke             | 37 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 31 |
| Reading           | 37 | 10 | 18 | 14 | 34 |
| W. Ham United     | 36 | 18 | 16 | 5  | 33 |
| Exeter City       | 37 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 33 |
| Norwich City      | 37 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 33 |
| Bristol R.        | 37 | 9  | 15 | 13 | 31 |
| Brentford         | 36 | 11 | 16 | 9  | 31 |
| New Brompton      | 37 | 11 | 16 | 9  | 31 |
| Southampton       | 36 | 9  | 16 | 11 | 29 |
| Luton             | 37 | 9  | 18 | 10 | 28 |
| Leyton            | 37 | 6  | 20 | 11 | 23 |
| Plymouth A. Gyle  | 2  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| *Bristol Rovers   | 1  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| *W. Ham United    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| *New Brompton     | 1  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| *Brentford        | 2  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| *Queen's Park R.  | 1  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| *Swindon          | 1  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| *Millwall         | 2  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| *Exeter City      | 1  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| *Luton            | 7  | 0  | 7  | 0  | 0  |

## Scottish League.

|                 | P. | W. | L. | D. | P. |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Rangers         | 38 | 23 | 7  | 8  | 49 |
| Celtic          | 34 | 17 | 6  | 11 | 45 |
| Clyde           | 32 | 10 | 10 | 4  | 40 |
| Pat. & Thistle  | 35 | 16 | 9  | 8  | 40 |
| Dundee          | 33 | 18 | 11 | 9  | 35 |
| Morton          | 33 | 18 | 11 | 9  | 35 |
| Hearts          | 31 | 13 | 10 | 8  | 34 |
| Aberdeen        | 32 | 13 | 12 | 7  | 33 |
| Falkirk         | 32 | 13 | 12 | 7  | 33 |
| Airdrieonians   | 33 | 12 | 13 | 8  | 32 |
| Hamilton        | 32 | 11 | 12 | 9  | 31 |
| Third Lanark    | 33 | 11 | 15 | 7  | 29 |
| Motherwell      | 32 | 11 | 16 | 5  | 27 |
| Raith Rovers    | 34 | 9  | 16 | 9  | 27 |
| Hibernian       | 33 | 10 | 17 | 6  | 26 |
| St. Mirren      | 34 | 8  | 16 | 10 | 24 |
| Kilmarnock      | 33 | 10 | 19 | 4  | 24 |
| Queen's Park    | 33 | 7  | 17 | 9  | 23 |
| *St. Mirren     | 2  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| *Celtic         | 3  | 0  | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| *Airdrieonians  | 3  | 0  | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| *Pat. & Thistle | 1  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| *Dundee         | 1  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| *Falkirk        | 2  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  |

## To Sail.

## Hongkong - Boston and New York.



## AMERICAN-ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.  
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast and to proceed via Cape of Good Hope.)

S.S. "WALTON HALL" on or about 6th June, 1912.  
For Freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1912. [875]

## Regular Steamship Service.

With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast and proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

HONGKONG SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "MUNCAST" on or about 25th May.

S.S. "LOTHIAN" on or about 15th June.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1912. [851]

## Consignees.

NORDDUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GOEBEN,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optical Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd of May, will be subject to suit.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd of May, at 3.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 29th of May, 1912, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDUTSCHER LLOYD, MELBOURNE & CO., General Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1912. [870]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOOKSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 15th instant, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1912. [873]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "NIPPON MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU and JAPAN PORTS.

The above-named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 17th inst., at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or godown and examination of same to be arranged.

All claims must be filed on or before the 30th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

S. MORITOMO, Agent.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1912. [873]

## Banks.

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Depository of the U.S. Government in the Philippines and the Republic of Panama.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.  
London Office: 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:   
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Capital and Reserve \$1,000,000,000.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for the year at 4 1/2 per cent. or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be varied on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.

MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF Stocks and Shares effected.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers.

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:   
Amoy, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ¥18,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ¥10,000,000.

RESERVE FUND ¥17,500,000.

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:   
Amoy, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000.

RESERVE FUND £1,650,000.

PROPRIETORS £1,200,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

W. M. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1912. [22]

## DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, Sh. Tael 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:   
Berlin, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:   
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

DEUTSCH BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS.

DIRECTOR L. DE BOURGONIE GRUEL.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSOEHDT, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1911. [2]

## THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000.

Subscribed "Sh." 1,125,000.

Paid Up "Sh." 600,000.

Reserve Fund 865,000.



# DIRECTORS AND THEIR LIABILITIES, DUTIES AND POWERS.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

The position of a director is, shortly, this:—The law has a great respect for, and will show every consideration towards, an honest man who endeavours to do his duty but it has no sympathy whatever for a fool or a knave. If a man blindly accepts the office of a director for the sake of its emoluments, and other possible advantages to himself; if he takes no trouble to ascertain the exact state of affairs of the Company, nor what his duties are as a director, he is a fool, and must therefore take the consequences of his folly. If he obtains the office of a director with the intention of procuring for himself some benefit thereby to the detriment of the shareholders, or in order that he may avoid disclosure of special advantages he has obtained from the Company, he is a knave. So also, if, while a director, he wilfully, or with gross negligence, misapplies the funds of the Company, he is either a knave or a fool. But where a director acts honestly, endeavours to do the best he can for the Company, and does not gain, nor try to gain, any special benefit for himself by virtue of his position, he will be relieved from the consequences of his mistakes, provided that he has acted as a reasonable business-man would have acted in the conduct of his own affairs. Section 258 of the Ordinance (Section 271 of the Act of 1908, which is taken from Section 3 of the Judicial Trustees Act 1896) gives to the Court the fullest powers to grant such relief to directors, but it will not do so unless satisfied by sufficient evidence, not only that the directors acted with perfect honesty, but also that they acted reasonably. "It would be impossible to lay down any general rules of principles, to be acted on in carrying out the provisions of the Section... each case must depend upon its own circumstances" (Byrne J. in *Barber v. Inver* (1897) 1 Ch. at p. 542). The principles, however, upon which the Court will not be so gathered from that, and several other reported cases (*Smith v. Stuart* (1897) 2 Ch. 583; *Crews v. Grindley* (1898) 2 Ch. 593; *National Trustees Co. v. General Finance Co.* (1905) A.C. 373; *Davis v. Hutchings* (1907) 1 Ch.). The Court will not necessarily absolve directors from liability, even though it be satisfied that they have acted both honestly and reasonably, but the Court must also be satisfied that it is fair towards all parties concerned that the directors should be so absolved. Thus where, as in the two cases last cited, the directors have acted on the erroneous, or fraudulent, advice of their Solicitor, although they honestly believed they were entitled to act as they did, and behaved reasonably in first seeking the advice of their Solicitor, they would not be relieved from liability for a misapplication of the funds of the Company, unless it were obviously fair to the Company that they should be relieved. "A trustee who employs an agent must, according to the ordinary rules of law, be responsible for the acts of the agent. I do not think that it was the intention of the Legislature that he should be let off that" (*Davis v. Hutchings* at p. 365).

It could certainly not be considered fair to the Company if, through want of diligence in ascertaining the law and their own duties, directors were relieved from responsibility for misapplying the Company's funds. It is, therefore, very necessary that a director should make himself acquainted with the law, to assist him in doing which these pages have been written.

**Foreign Corporations.**  
The existence of a foreign corporation (by which, in Hongkong, is meant every company, British or otherwise, which has not been incorporated in the Colony) as an entity, and its right and liability to sue and be sued in its corporate name, has long been recognised in British Courts. Such existence has been expressly recognised in the United Kingdom by Sections 274 and 275

of the Companies Act of 1908 (following the Act of 1907), and, in Hongkong, by Sections 252 and 253 of the new Ordinance; and by the first of these Sections the directors, or any other officers or agents, of certain foreign corporations are made liable to penalties if they fail to comply with the requirements of such Sections.

Section 274 of the Home Act provides that every company incorporated outside the United Kingdom which establishes a place of business within the United Kingdom shall within one month from the establishment of such place of business file with the Registrar of Companies:—(a) a copy of the instrument constituting or defining its constitution, and a certified translation thereof, if the instrument be not in English, (b) a list of the directors of the company, and (c) the names and addresses of one or more persons resident in the United Kingdom authorised to accept service of process, and notices.

The Section further provides that every company to which such Section applies shall, in every year, file with the Registrar such a statement in the form of a balance sheet as is required to be filed by companies incorporated in the United Kingdom; and it further provides that every company to which such Section applies shall conspicuously exhibit on its place of business the name of the company, and the country where it is incorporated, and shall have such names mentioned in legible characters on all bill-heads, letters &c.

This Section of the Act of 1908 was taken from Section 35 of the Companies Act of 1907, which provided that every company incorporated outside the United Kingdom which, at the commencement of that Act, had a place of business in the United Kingdom, and every such company which, after the commencement of that Act established a place of business in the United Kingdom should, within the respective times mentioned, file the documents which the Act of 1908 requires to be filed. The Section of the Act of 1907 then went on to provide that all companies to which it applied should in the future do such things as it is provided by Section 274 of the Act of 1908 shall be done by companies to which such Section applies.

The Section of the Act of 1907 therefore applied to all foreign corporations, whether incorporated in British Colonies or in alien countries, which had already established, or which should thereafter establish, a place of business in the United Kingdom.

(To be Continued.)

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

(From Manila Papers.)

Washington, May 13.—President Taft and former President Roosevelt still in Ohio, on the stump. The speaking-tour of each has been greatly lengthened and the fight for the control of the State is the bitterest that has been witnessed so far between the two factions of the Republican party. The betting on the results continues to favour Roosevelt slightly.

**Volcano in Mexico.**  
San Francisco, May 12.—Brief telegrams from Mexico announce that there has been a volcanic outbreak in Colima followed by a severe shock of earthquake. It is reported that the town of Zapotlan has been destroyed but the extent of loss of life is not known.

**Tang to go.**  
Peking, May 13.—It now looks as though it would be only the question of a short time until Tang Shao Yi of Yuan Shih Kai's cabinet would be removed. Strong opposition to him is developing and powerful interests are working for his official head. He is credited with the deadlock that now grips the international loan negotiations, and those who fear that further financial strain will imperil the peace and stability of the Republic are now in their clamours and deep in their plottings for his throw.

## POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the S. P. Route to Europe. Letters for this route should be superscribed via Siberia.

The Parcel Post system to the following places in China is for the present suspended:—Hupoh, Hunan and Tengyueh.

## MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London Shanghai  
April 20th May 7th  
April 24th May 10th

## MAILS DUE.

Prinsep, Nea, 20th Inst.  
American, Tenyo Maru, 23rd Inst.

## MAILS CLOSE.

Swatow—Per Hainan, 19th May, 9 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Fookhow—Per Daigimaru, 19th May, 9 a.m.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Rokenia, 19th May, 9 a.m.  
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 19th May, 1.15 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Itoha, 20th May, 11 a.m.  
Swatow—Per Signal, 20th May, 3 p.m.

Tsingtau and Newchwang—Per Kiang, 20th May, 3 p.m.  
Straits and Ceylon—Per Ellshito, 20th May, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Fookhow and Fookhow—Per Haiding, 21st May, 10 a.m.  
Shanghai, Northern China and Japan via Mail, Victoria, R.C., and United States via Seattle—Per Inaba-maru, 21st May, 10 a.m.

Chinawantoo—Per Onang, 21st May, 10 a.m.  
Philippine Islands—Per Taming, 21st May, 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Rubi, 21st May, 3 p.m.  
Straits and Ceylon—Per Miyasakimaru, 21st May, 5 p.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail) (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents).—Per Yarn, 21st May, 11 a.m.

Kadung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, Hongkong, United States, Canada, South America via San Francisco (Europe, &c., via Siberia).—Per Mongolia, 21st May, 11 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Katsang, 21st May, 2 p.m.  
Hoihow, Hainan and Pakhoi—Per Singan, 22nd May, 8 a.m.

Swatow—Per Hainan, 22nd May, 10 a.m.  
Tientsin—Per Cheongshing, 23rd May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Chinhu, 23rd May, 3 p.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Fookhow—Per Hainan, 24th May, 10 a.m.

Timor, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Eastern, 25th May, 10 a.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Express Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 24th May, at 5 p.m.—P. I. Dorian, 25th May, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Loongang, 25th May, 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Anhui, 25th May, 5 p.m.

Canton, and Tientsin—Per Hui-chow, 27th May, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Fookhow and Fookhow—Per Haiyang, 28th May, 10 a.m.

Straits and Burmah—Per Fatika, 28th May, 4 p.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail) Late Letters 11 to 11.30 a.m. Extra postage 10 cents).—Per Prinz Bawlow, 29th May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia).—Per Montague, 31st June, 5 p.m.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

### STEAMERS.

Choising, Ger. s.s., 1,402, J. Binhu, 10th May—Bangkok and Swatow 9th May, Rice.—B. & S.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 846, Y. Somokawa, 15th May—Tamsui, via Amoy and Swatow 14th May, Gen.—O. S. K.

Pastika, Br. s.s., 2,697, W. E. Whittingham, 5th May—Rangoon 23rd April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Finnia, Br. s.s., 883, F. A. Kyle, 15th May—Saigon 11th May, Gen.—Chinese.

Inaba Maru, Jap. s.s., 8,837, S. Tominga, 12th May—Shanghai 9th May, Flour.—N. Y. K.

Koong Wai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, F. Kohler, 10th May—Bangkok 10th May, Rice.—B. & S.

Katsang, Br. s.s., 2,103, R. C. D. Bradley, 10th May—Mojil 11th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kwongkong, Br. s.s., 1,423, Richard, 17th May—Canton 16th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Landrat Scheff, Ger. s.s., 1,016, Prigor, 15th May—Bangkok and Swatow 14th May, Rice.—S. & Co.

Loc' Ann, Ger. s.s., 1,020, W. Taubert, 11th May—Bangkok 9th May, Rice.—B. & S.

Lucerie, Br. s.s., 1,110, J. Madli, 11th May—Sattis 15th April, Gen.—Bank Line.

Mongolia, Am. s.s., 8,750, Henry E. Morton, 8th May—San Francisco 10th April, Mail and Gen.—P. M. Co.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,432, W. E. Filmer, 14th May—San Francisco 17th April, Gen.—T. K. K.

Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,018, G. Wenzel, 12th May—Bangkok and Hoihow 7th May, Rice.—B. & S.

Rubi Br. s.s., 1,403, S. A. Crosby, 17th May—Manila 14th May, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Shantung, Br. s.s., 1,335, J. Robinson, 10th May—Mojil 9th May, Coal.—B. & S.

Pharupath, Br. s.s., 1,065, Jas. H. Scott, 16th May—Saigon 12th May, Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Pileantok, Ger. s.s., 1,367, D. Belmerson, 16th May—Bangkok 15th May, Rice.—B. & S.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,351, O. H. Pennfather, 17th May—Manila 14th May, Sugar and Gen.—B. & S.

Telemaehus, Br. s.s., 1,310, Fraser, 10th May—Saigon 6th May, Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

## SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

2nd April—Inverlyde, Kitan Maru, Patroclus, Sienor, Tauror, Rheus, 9th April—Aki Maru, Ambria, Bayern, Glesack, Hiron, Indramayo, Perseus, Senecal, Spica Syria, India, 12th April—Desvich, Bulow, Ernest Simons, Karong, Mojan, York, Africa, 16th April—Ly Maru, Annam, Pormethous, Badonia, Kina, Benlarig, Danbighshiro, Monnon, Norv, Pans, Tourane, 23rd April—Banglo, Benlomon, Dardanus, Glamorganshire, Jason, Pakling, Patricia, Pelsus, Prousen, Vladimir, 26th April—Goeben, Jessor, Mishima Maru, Nem, Prinzess Alice, Algha Prince, Suevia, 30th April—Bloomontain, Brailia, Hiron Maru, Tunkal, Alecia, Nelson, 3rd May—Ajax, Australia, Monmouthshire, Nobia, Simla, Transnublar, 7th May—Desclouch, Desflinger, Glenloch, Indramas, Segovia, Telemaehus, Arodis, 10th April—Belgravia, Dumbur, Kaga Maru, Lutzow, Pailo, Tanga Maru, Teseu, Africa, Indravelli, 14th May—Glenroy, Sambla, 17th May—Alcinous, Anstria, Idomeneus, Polyasien, Silesia, Samstra, Don of Glamie, Kalomo.

Arrivals at Home—4th April—Socotra 5th April—Anagonia, Dombas, Persia, Kamo Maru, F. E. Friedrich, 12th April—Patroclus, Siam, Teneor, Rheus, 16th April—Ambria, Aki Maru, York, 23rd April—Inverlyde, Spexia, Africa, 26th April—Annam, Tourane, Atrous, 3rd May—Molam, Monnon, Mishima Maru, 7th May—Glamorganshire, Jason, Karong, Prousen, 10th April—Australia, Glenloch, Prinzess Alice, 11th May—Suevia, Nelson, Telemaehus, 16th May—Nobia, 17th May—Kaga Maru, Pailo, Transnublar.

May 17th  
10 a.m. 4 p.m.

Barometer ..... 29.73 29.72  
Temperature ..... 83 85  
Humidity ..... 84 78  
Rain ..... — —

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

### Eastern Extension.

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Office at Hongkong:—

Allegory, from Shanghai.  
Angohike, from Manila.  
Ceres, from Vinh.  
Cheong, C/o Katsang C/o, Tungshunglung, from Medan.  
Chingwan, from Tainan.  
Chingquannan 8 Kingsing Street, Wanchai, from Vancouver, B. C.

Choloosung Chop Kongsang-kong, No. 48 Fongman, Kuala Lumpur.  
Compton, from Manila.  
Cow Dock Jung Cow Seven Connaught Road, from Reno, Nev.  
Doyanatomogusu, C/o Japan-oso Hotel, from Thursday Island.  
Gd Hommerding, from Paris.  
George Desbier, from Manila.  
Hongkong Westpoint, from San Francisco.  
Hunlongue, Fathengknihow Street, from Port Louis, Mauritius.

Kan, Hongkong Hotel, from Cavito, P. I.  
Kiankee, from Rangoon.  
Kwongchun, from Manila.  
Kwongthunilong, from Medan.  
Kwongyak, from Singapore.  
Mansfield, from Manila.  
Mo, from Kuala Lumpur.  
Monoria, from Liverpool.  
Narciso, from Manila.  
Nordloyd-Wickors, from Los Angeles.

Overloutant Caesar Schiff Patricia, from Stettin.  
Pearman, King Edward Hotel, from Shanghai.  
Pogke, 76 Jeryois Street, from Hobart.  
Poignand Passenger "Goeben," from Alorstar.

Suzukura, C/o Matousara, from Thursday Island.  
Switzer Solano, from Manila.  
Tockyuen, from London.  
Tanchonsen Chop Guansong-chiang, from Singapore.  
Thun, from London.  
Trader, from Bombay.  
White Passenger "Chiyo Maru," from Shanghai.

Yuanxung, from Saigon.  
0033, from Fookhow.  
1158, from Tientsin.  
Hongkong 17, May 1912.  
J. M. BECK,  
Superintendent.

**Great Northern.**  
List of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Anatolia.  
Bowhangohong.  
Chaney, E. A., Hongkong Hotel.  
Chunhingohong, Wing Lok St.  
Cudaly, Hongkong Hotel.  
Cheung 243 Winglok Street.  
Frater.  
Gohkangoo Sienyu.  
Kuecheong.  
Mongini, Hongkong Hotel.  
Pardon Bradley.  
Weedil.

2490, 3141, 1781, 2408, 0006, 3883, 0088.  
7115.  
9852.  
2050, 4637, 0108.  
H. K. Station 17th May 1912.  
E. V. JESSEN,  
Acting Superintendent.

**WATER RETURN.**  
Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on May 1, 1912.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 2535. 2536. 2537. 2538. 2539. 2540. 2541. 2542. 2543. 2544. 2545. 2546. 2547. 2548. 2549. 2550. 2551. 2552. 2553. 2554. 2555. 255